



Metsimaholo Local Municipality
Annual Financial Statements
for the year ended 30 June 2016

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

General Information

Legal form of entity

Municipality

Nature of business and principal activities

The main business operations of the municipality is to engage in local governance activities, which includes planning and promotion of integrated development planning, land, economic and environmental development and supplying of the following services to the community: Waste Management Services (the collection, disposal and purifying of waste, refuse and sewerage); Electricity Services (electricity is bought in bulk from Eskom and distributed to the consumers by the municipality); Water Services (supplying water to the public); and Rates and general services (all types of services rendered by the municipality, excluding the supply housing to the community, however including the rental of units owned by the municipality to public and staff).

Mayoral committee

Khonto MW
Kubheka NJ
Mabasa KT
Mabefu RJ
Makhoba KJ (Council Whip from 25 November 2015)
Mtshali N M (since 25 November 2015)
Radebe AN
Semonyo LS
Tshongwe SL

Executive Mayor

Mahlaku BT

Councillors

Matena SZ (Speaker)
Soetsang TL (Council whip till 31 October 2015)
Chebase LR
Coetzer FC
Du Plessis J
Du Toit T
Geyser JJ
Grobbelaar JJ
Holt S (resigned 13 February 2015)
Khunou SB
Machaea MF
Mahlangu PJ
Mare AK
Maseko VJ
Mdola NL
Mofokeng SS
Mofokeng TJ
Mokoena DE
Moolman HJ
Moreki S
Mosia TE - Chairperson MPAC since 17 September 2014
Mosia MM
Nnune GB
Nthebe MD
Ntoane MG
Oswald DM
Phepheng-Lelahla JM
Poho MS
Rampala AM (Elected 13 March 2015)
Sejaki MN
Tamane MA
Viljoen JD
Van der Walt MC

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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General Information

Grading of local authority	Metsimaholo Local Municipality is a grade 9 Local Authority in terms of item IV of the Government Notice R999 of 2 October 2001, published in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998
Capacity of local authority	High Capacity
Municipal demarcation code	FS204
Accounting Officer	Molala SM
Chief Finance Officer (CFO)	Lambat A (B.Com, B.Accounting, CA(SA))
Registered office	Civic Centre Fichardt Street Sasolburg 1947
Business address	Civic Centre Fichardt Street Sasolburg 1947
Postal address	PO Box 60 Sasolburg 1947
Bankers	Standard Bank LTD ABSA Bank LTD
Auditors	Auditor-General of South Africa
Attorneys	Adolff Attorneys Boitumelo Maubane Attorneys Lebea and Associates Attorney Leepile & Mbewe Inc Lizel Venter Attorneys Melato Attorneys Melato - Mkhwanazi Molefi Thoabala Inc Attorneys Mollenaar and Griffiths Attorneys and Conveyancers Moroka Attorneys Ndobela Attorneys Phehello Molise Attorneys Ponane Attorney, Notaries and Conveyancers Rasegoete & Associates Suleman Attorneys Werksman Inc

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The following supplementary information does not form part of the annual financial statements and is unaudited:

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Abbreviations

COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance Traditional Affairs
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
GRAP	Generally Recognised Accounting Practice
IAS	International Accounting Standards
INCA	Infrastructure Finance Corporation Limited
LED	Local Economic Development
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MM	Municipal Manager
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SARS	South African Revenue Service
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
VAT	Value Added Tax

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Accounting Officer's Responsibilities and Approval

The accounting officer is required by the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), to maintain adequate accounting records and is responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the municipality as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements and was given unrestricted access to all financial records and related data.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) including any interpretations, guidelines and directives issued by the Accounting Standards Board.

The annual financial statements are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The accounting officer acknowledges that he is ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the municipality and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the accounting officer to meet these responsibilities, the accounting officer sets standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or deficit in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the municipality and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the municipality's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the municipality is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the municipality. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the municipality endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The accounting officer is of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or deficit.

The accounting officer has reviewed the municipality's cash flow forecast for the year to 30 June 2017 and, in the light of this review and the current financial position, he is satisfied that the municipality has or has access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Although the accounting officer is primarily responsible for the financial affairs of the municipality, they are supported by the municipality's external auditors.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 6 to 96, which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the accounting officer on 31 August 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Molala SM
Municipal Manager
Sasolburg

Wednesday, 31 August 2016

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016

	2016 R	2015 Restated* R
Assets		
Current Assets		
Inventories	15 318 461	8 390 967
Other financial assets	4 950 851	5 886 282
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	64 171 138	63 041 625
Receivables from exchange transactions	146 286 900	123 953 903
Cash and cash equivalents	14 345 478	26 194 963
	245 072 828	227 467 740
Non-Current Assets		
Investment property	86 389 336	86 415 127
Property, plant and equipment	1 154 904 334	1 079 930 641
Intangible assets	317 626	445 177
Heritage assets	561 001	561 001
	1 242 172 297	1 167 351 946
Total Assets	1 487 245 125	1 394 819 686
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Finance lease obligation	1 742 715	-
Operating lease liability	1 883 504	1 199 646
Payables from exchange transactions	214 689 926	182 617 578
VAT payable	10 596 424	5 429 557
Consumer deposits	18 026 993	16 245 856
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	833 375	1 326 620
Short term portion - Long term loan	1 267 234	1 163 296
	249 040 171	207 982 553
Non-Current Liabilities		
Finance lease obligation	10 089 504	-
Employee benefit obligation	39 153 834	41 527 055
Landfill closure provision	49 618 678	44 894 029
Long term loan	4 516 517	5 783 751
	103 378 533	92 204 835
Total Liabilities	352 418 704	300 187 388
Net Assets	1 134 826 421	1 094 632 298
Accumulated surplus	1 134 826 421	1 094 632 298

* See Note 40

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Statement of Financial Performance

		2016	2015
		R	Restated* R
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges	21	513 136 112	486 640 151
Rental of facilities		4 641 920	4 599 852
Interest received - consumers		16 449 002	14 576 319
Non-payment fees		5 202 473	2 330 959
Licences and permits		159 061	148 515
Fines		18 506 723	22 876 410
Levies - refuse dump yard		825 555	1 070 621
Connection fees		2 338 908	1 614 315
Other income	22	4 480 878	2 761 914
Income legal cost		4 464 527	4 254 028
Interest received - investment	23	2 701 815	2 167 164
Dividends received	23	96 022	88 183
Total revenue from exchange transactions		573 002 996	543 128 431
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Taxation revenue			
Property rates	24	114 445 495	111 299 093
Transfer revenue			
Government grants and subsidies	25	202 893 358	303 066 999
Public contributions and donations	26	16 729 794	7 699 428
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		334 068 647	422 065 520
Total revenue		907 071 643	965 193 951
Expenditure			
Employee related costs	27	(230 398 036)	(174 727 858)
Remuneration of councillors	28	(15 246 933)	(14 409 512)
Depreciation and amortisation	29	(42 057 103)	(38 692 099)
Finance costs	30	(991 347)	(4 602 127)
Lease rentals on operating lease		(3 712 648)	(3 903 457)
Debt impairment	31	(127 716 421)	(114 845 605)
Repairs and maintenance		(18 941 729)	(24 947 048)
Bulk purchases	32	(317 736 666)	(279 220 268)
Contracted services	33	(30 976 176)	(76 838 855)
General expenses	34	(91 335 512)	(70 236 181)
Total expenditure		(879 112 571)	(802 423 010)
Operating surplus		27 959 072	162 770 941
Gain/(Loss) on disposal of assets		-	(5 401 585)
Actuarial gain/(loss)		4 185 156	(210 489)
Fair value adjustments		-	(527 567)
Sale of stands		1 425 535	446 583
Gain on inventory		409 049	360 197
Fair value adjustments on stands		6 491 043	-
Fair value adjustment on shares		(275 732)	211 640
		12 235 051	(5 121 221)
Surplus for the year		40 194 123	157 649 720

* See Note 40

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Statement of Changes in Net Assets

	Accumulated surplus R	Total net assets R
Opening balance as previously reported	934 140 289	934 140 289
Adjustments		
Prior year adjustments	2 842 289	2 842 289
Balance at 01 July 2014 as restated*	936 982 578	936 982 578
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	157 649 720	157 649 720
Total changes	157 649 720	157 649 720
Restated* Balance at 01 July 2015	1 094 632 298	1 094 632 298
Changes in net assets		
Surplus for the year	40 194 123	40 194 123
Total changes	40 194 123	40 194 123
Balance at 30 June 2016	1 134 826 421	1 134 826 421

* See Note 40

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Cash Flow Statement

	2016 R	2015 Restated* R
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts		
Sale of goods and services	528 945 092	477 211 035
Grants	202 893 358	176 779 147
Interest income	15 861 017	12 967 798
Dividends received	96 022	88 183
Other receipts	19 201 974	11 215 399
	<u>766 997 463</u>	<u>678 261 562</u>
Payments		
Employee costs	(240 824 715)	(187 708 851)
Suppliers	(447 978 082)	(441 195 667)
Finance costs	(991 347)	(4 602 127)
	<u>(689 794 144)</u>	<u>(633 506 645)</u>
Net cash flows from operating activities	<u>77 203 319</u>	<u>44 754 917</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(101 806 961)	(52 488 054)
Proceeds from sale of assets	1 425 535	475 011
Movement in other financial assets	659 699	8 393 969
Net cash flows from investing activities	<u>(99 721 727)</u>	<u>(43 619 074)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Movement in long term loan	(1 163 296)	(1 070 029)
Finance lease receipts	11 832 219	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>10 668 923</u>	<u>(1 070 029)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(11 849 485)</u>	<u>65 814</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	26 194 963	26 129 149
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>14 345 478</u>	<u>26 194 963</u>

* See Note 40

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual
	R	R	R	R	R
Statement of Financial Performance					
Revenue					
Revenue from exchange transactions					
Service charges	580 212 350	5 967 690	586 180 040	513 136 112	(73 043 928)
Rental of facilities and equipment	5 271 610	(159 000)	5 112 610	4 641 920	(470 690)
Interest received - consumers	18 171 250	-	18 171 250	16 449 002	(1 722 248)
Non - payment fees	1 435 310	2 340 000	3 775 310	5 202 473	1 427 163
Licences and permits	180 800	-	180 800	159 061	(21 739)
Fines	6 023 500	(999 600)	5 023 900	18 506 723	13 482 823
Levies dump yard	1 054 000	-	1 054 000	825 555	(228 445)
Connection fees	2 882 940	(10 000)	2 872 940	2 338 908	(534 032)
Other income	3 803 900	1 057 080	4 860 980	4 480 878	(380 102)
Income legal cost	4 996 540	-	4 996 540	4 464 527	(532 013)
Interest received - investment	2 000 000	560 000	2 560 000	2 701 815	141 815
Dividends received	-	-	-	96 022	96 022
Total revenue from exchange transactions	626 032 200	8 756 170	634 788 370	573 002 996	(61 785 374)
Revenue from non-exchange transactions					
Taxation revenue					
Property rates	99 585 600	3 554 390	103 139 990	114 445 495	11 305 505
Transfer revenue					
Government grants and subsidies	202 686 000	(3 000 000)	199 686 000	202 893 358	3 207 358
Public contributions and donations	2 000 000	-	2 000 000	16 729 794	14 729 794
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions	304 271 600	554 390	304 825 990	334 068 647	29 242 657
Total revenue	930 303 800	9 310 560	939 614 360	907 071 643	(32 542 717)
Expenditure					
Employee related cost	(231 529 430)	(3 229 930)	(234 759 360)	(230 398 036)	4 361 324
Remuneration of councillors	(15 518 870)	-	(15 518 870)	(15 246 933)	271 937
Depreciation and amortisation	(70 083 730)	-	(70 083 730)	(42 057 103)	28 026 627
Finance costs	(2 331 270)	973 430	(1 357 840)	(991 347)	366 493
Lease rentals on operating lease	(4 296 570)	496 520	(3 800 050)	(3 712 648)	87 402
Debt impairment	(84 278 540)	(12 867 160)	(97 145 700)	(127 716 421)	(30 570 721)
Repairs and maintenance	(33 536 980)	621 810	(32 915 170)	(18 941 729)	13 973 441
Bulk purchases	(324 863 560)	(20 000)	(324 883 560)	(317 736 666)	7 146 894
Contracted services	(33 601 420)	(970 720)	(34 572 140)	(30 976 176)	3 595 964
General expenses	(94 208 510)	(5 838 880)	(100 047 390)	(91 335 512)	8 711 878
Total expenditure	(894 248 880)	(20 834 930)	(915 083 810)	(879 112 571)	35 971 239
Operating surplus	36 054 920	(11 524 370)	24 530 550	27 959 072	3 428 522
Actuarial gain	-	-	-	4 185 156	4 185 156
Sale of stands	5 000 000	-	5 000 000	1 425 535	(3 574 465)
Gain on inventory	-	-	-	409 049	409 049
Fair value adjustments on stands	-	-	-	6 491 043	6 491 043
Fair value adjustment on shares	-	-	-	(275 732)	(275 732)
	5 000 000	-	5 000 000	12 235 051	7 235 051

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Statement of Comparison of Budget and Actual Amounts

Budget on Accrual Basis

	Approved budget	Adjustments	Final Budget	Actual amounts on comparable basis	Difference between final budget and actual
	R	R	R	R	R
Surplus before taxation	41 054 920	(11 524 370)	29 530 550	40 194 123	10 663 573
Actual Amount on Comparable Basis as Presented in the Budget and Actual Comparative Statement	41 054 920	(11 524 370)	29 530 550	40 194 123	10 663 573

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Appropriation Statement

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
2016											
Financial Performance											
Property rates	99 585 600	3 554 390	103 139 990	-		103 139 990	114 445 495		11 305 505	111 %	115 %
Service charges	580 212 350	5 967 690	586 180 040	-		586 180 040	513 136 112		(73 043 928)	88 %	88 %
Investment revenue	2 000 000	560 000	2 560 000	-		2 560 000	2 797 837		237 837	109 %	140 %
Transfers recognised - operational	121 973 000	-	121 973 000	-		121 973 000	122 910 642		937 642	101 %	101 %
Other own revenue	48 819 850	2 228 480	51 048 330	-		51 048 330	69 170 781		18 122 451	136 %	142 %
Total revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	852 590 800	12 310 560	864 901 360	-		864 901 360	822 460 867		(42 440 493)	95 %	96 %
Employee costs	(231 529 430)	(3 229 930)	(234 759 360)	-	-	(234 759 360)	(230 398 036)	-	4 361 324	98 %	100 %
Remuneration of councillors	(15 518 870)	-	(15 518 870)	-	-	(15 518 870)	(15 246 933)	-	271 937	98 %	98 %
Debt impairment	(84 278 540)	(12 867 160)	(97 145 700)			(97 145 700)	(127 716 421)	-	(30 570 721)	131 %	152 %
Depreciation and asset impairment	(70 083 730)	-	(70 083 730)			(70 083 730)	(42 057 103)	-	28 026 627	60 %	60 %
Finance charges	(2 331 270)	973 430	(1 357 840)	-	-	(1 357 840)	(991 347)	-	366 493	73 %	43 %
Materials and bulk purchases	(324 863 560)	(20 000)	(324 883 560)	-	-	(324 883 560)	(317 736 666)	-	7 146 894	98 %	98 %
Other expenditure	(165 643 480)	(5 691 270)	(171 334 750)	-	-	(171 334 750)	(144 966 065)	-	26 368 685	85 %	88 %
Total expenditure	(894 248 880)	(20 834 930)	(915 083 810)	-	-	(915 083 810)	(879 112 571)	-	35 971 239	96 %	98 %
Surplus/(Deficit)	(41 658 080)	(8 524 370)	(50 182 450)	-		(50 182 450)	(56 651 704)		(6 469 254)	113 %	136 %

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Appropriation Statement

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Transfers recognised - capital	80 713 000	(3 000 000)	77 713 000	-		77 713 000	79 982 716		2 269 716	103 %	99 %
Contributions recognised - capital and contributed assets	2 000 000	-	2 000 000	-		2 000 000	16 729 794		14 729 794	836 %	836 %
Surplus (Deficit) after capital transfers and contributions	41 054 920	(11 524 370)	29 530 550	-		29 530 550	40 060 806		10 530 256	136 %	98 %
Gain on inventory	-	-	-	-		-	(409 049)		(409 049)	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Fair value adjustments on shares	-	-	-	-		-	275 732		275 732	DIV/0 %	DIV/0 %
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	41 054 920	(11 524 370)	29 530 550	-		29 530 550	40 194 123		10 663 573	136 %	98 %

Capital expenditure and funds sources

Total capital expenditure	185 851 620	(34 133 800)	151 717 820	-		151 717 820	(116 877 452)		(268 595 272)	(77)%	(63)%
Sources of capital funds											
Transfers recognised - capital	85 904 670	(8 197 500)	77 707 170	-		77 707 170	69 619 195		(8 087 975)	90 %	81 %
Public contributions and donations	10 000 000	(10 000 000)	-	-		-	15 070 494		15 070 494	DIV/0 %	151 %
Borrowing	31 880 000	(13 880 000)	18 000 000	-		18 000 000	10 379 139		(7 620 861)	58 %	33 %
Internally generated funds	57 616 950	(1 606 300)	56 010 650	-		56 010 650	21 808 624		(34 202 026)	39 %	38 %
Total sources of capital funds	185 401 620	(33 683 800)	151 717 820	-		151 717 820	116 877 452		(34 840 368)	77 %	63 %

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Appropriation Statement

	Original budget	Budget adjustments (i.t.o. s28 and s31 of the MFMA)	Final adjustments budget	Shifting of funds (i.t.o. s31 of the MFMA)	Virement (i.t.o. council approved policy)	Final budget	Actual outcome	Unauthorised expenditure	Variance	Actual outcome as % of final budget	Actual outcome as % of original budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Cash flows											
Net cash from (used) operating	113 162 000	(8 857 000)	104 305 000	-		104 305 000	77 203 319		(27 101 681)	74 %	68 %
Net cash from (used) investing	(166 852 000)	20 987 000	(145 865 000)	-		(145 865 000)	(99 721 727)		46 143 273	68 %	60 %
Net cash from (used) financing	29 680 000	(13 583 000)	16 097 000	-		16 097 000	10 668 923		(5 428 077)	66 %	36 %
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(24 010 000)	(1 453 000)	(25 463 000)	-		(25 463 000)	(11 849 485)		13 613 515	47 %	49 %
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	24 169 000	2 026 000	26 195 000	-		26 195 000	26 194 963		(37)	100 %	108 %
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	159 000	573 000	732 000	-		732 000	14 345 478		(13 613 478)	1 960 %	9 022 %

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Accounting Policies

1. Presentation of Annual Financial Statements

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP), issued by the Accounting Standards Board in accordance with Section 122(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

These annual financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and are in accordance with historical cost convention as the basis of measurement, unless specified otherwise. They are presented in South African Rand. All figures are rounded to the nearest Rand.

Assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses were not offset, except where offsetting is either required or permitted by a Standard of GRAP.

A summary of the significant accounting policies are disclosed below.

These accounting policies are consistent with the previous period.

1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing the annual financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts represented in the annual financial statements and related disclosures. Use of available information and the application of judgement is inherent in the formation of estimates. Actual results in the future could differ from these estimates which may be material to the annual financial statements. Significant judgements include:

Receivables

The municipality assesses its receivables for impairment at the end of each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in surplus or deficit, the municipality makes judgements as to whether there is observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a receivable.

The impairment for receivables is calculated on a portfolio basis. For amounts due to the municipality, significant financial difficulties of the receivable, probability that the receivable will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Allowance for slow moving, damaged and obsolete inventory

An allowance for inventory to write inventory down to the lower of cost or net realisable value. Management have made estimates of the selling price and direct cost to sell on certain inventory items. The write down is included in the surplus/deficit.

Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the municipality is the current bid price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. The municipality uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt. Other techniques, such as estimated discounted cash flows, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments. The fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using quoted forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period.

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1.1 Significant judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Impairment testing

The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. It is reasonably possible that the assumptions may change which may then impact our estimations and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible assets.

Value in use of cash generating assets:

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of cash flows of other assets and liabilities. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, estimates are prepared of expected future cash flows for each group of assets. Expected future cash flows used to determine the value in use of tangible assets are inherently uncertain and could materially change over time. They are significantly affected by a number of factors including economic factors such as inflation and interest.

Value in use of non-cash generating assets:

The municipality reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If there are indications that impairment may have occurred, the remaining service potential of the asset is determined. The most appropriate approach selected to determine the remaining service potential is dependent on the availability of data and the nature of the impairment.

Provisions

Provisions were raised and management determined an estimate based on the information available. Additional disclosure of these estimates of provisions are included in note 20 - Provisions.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and other assets

The municipality's management determines the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for property, plant and equipment and other assets. This estimate is based on industry norms and on the pattern in which an asset's future economic benefits or service potential is expected to be consumed by the municipality.

Post-retirement benefits and other long-term benefits

The present value of the post retirement obligation and other long-term employee obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact on the carrying amount of post retirement obligations.

The municipality determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the municipality considers market yields at the reporting date on government bonds. Where there is no deep market in government bonds with a sufficiently long maturity to match the estimated maturity of all the benefit payments, the municipality uses current market rates of the appropriate term to discount shorter term payments, and estimates the discount rate for longer maturities by extrapolating current market rates along the yield curve.

Other key assumptions for post-retirement and other long-term employee obligations are based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in note 19.

Effective interest rate

The municipality used the incremental borrowing rate to discount future cash flows.

Allowance for impairment

On receivables an impairment loss is recognised in surplus and deficit when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The impairment is measured as the difference between the receivables carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate, computed at initial recognition.

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1.2 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building - or part of a building - or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services; or for
- administrative purposes; or
- sale in the ordinary course of operations.

Investment property is recognised as an asset when, it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential that is associated with the investment property will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the investment property can be measured reliably.

Investment property is initially recognised at cost. Transaction costs are included in the initial measurement.

Where investment property is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Costs include costs incurred initially and costs incurred subsequently to add to, or to replace a part of, or service a property. If a replacement part is recognised in the carrying amount of the investment property, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Cost model

Investment property is, subsequent to initial measurement, carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided to write down the cost, less estimated residual value by equal instalments over the useful life of the property, which is as follows:

Item	Useful life
Property - buildings	50 years
Property - land	indefinite

Investment property is derecognised on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of investment property is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of retirement or disposal.

Compensation from third parties for investment property that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are tangible non-current assets (including infrastructure assets) that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and are expected to be used during more than one period.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the item can be measured reliably.

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the purchase price and other costs attributable to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the cost.

Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Where an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired in exchange for a non-monetary asset or monetary assets, or a combination of monetary and non-monetary assets, the asset acquired is initially measured at fair value (the cost). If the acquired item's fair value was not determinable, its deemed cost is the carrying amount of the asset(s) given up.

When significant components of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Costs include costs incurred initially to acquire or construct an item of property, plant and equipment and costs incurred subsequently to add to, replace part of, or service it. If a replacement cost is recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included in the cost of property, plant and equipment, where the municipality is obligated to incur such expenditure, and where the obligation arises as a result of acquiring the asset or using it for purposes other than the production of inventories.

Recognition of costs in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment ceases when the item is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Items such as spare parts, standby equipment and servicing equipment are recognised when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment.

Major inspection costs which are a condition of continuing use of an item of property, plant and equipment and which meet the recognition criteria above are included as a replacement in the cost of the item of property, plant and equipment. Any remaining inspection costs from the previous inspection are derecognised.

Subsequent to initial measurement property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis over their expected useful lives to their estimated residual value.

The useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment have been assessed as follows:

Item	Depreciation method	Average useful life
Buildings	Straight line	50 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	3 - 30 years
Infrastructure	Straight line	5 - 50 years
Land		Indefinite
Motor vehicles	Straight line	3 - 20 years
Office equipment	Straight line	3 - 10 years
Plant and machinery	Straight line	3 - 15 years

The residual value, and the useful life and depreciation method of each asset are reviewed at the end of each reporting date. If the expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

Reviewing the useful life of an asset on an annual basis does not require the municipality to amend the previous estimate unless expectations differ from the previous estimate.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in surplus or deficit unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when there are no further economic benefits or service potential expected from the use of the asset.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item.

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Accounting Policies

1.3 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Compensation from third parties for an item of property, plant and equipment that was impaired, lost or given up is recognised in surplus or deficit when the compensation becomes receivable.

1.4 Site restoration and dismantling cost

The municipality has an obligation to dismantle, remove and restore items of property, plant and equipment. Such obligations are referred to as 'decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities'. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes

- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located;
- changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from change in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in discount rate; and
- the obligation the municipality incurs for having used the items during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- (a) subject to (b), changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- (b) if a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- (c) if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If it is such an indication, the asset is tested for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and any impairment loss is recognised in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of cash-generating assets and/or impairment of non-cash-generating assets.

1.5 Intangible assets

An asset is identifiable if it either:

- is separable, i.e. is capable of being separated or divided from the municipality and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with a related contract, identifiable assets or liability, regardless of whether the municipality intends to do so; or
- arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the municipality or from other rights and obligations.

A binding arrangement describes an arrangement that confers similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract.

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits or service potential that are attributable to the asset will flow to the municipality; and
- the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

The municipality assesses the probability of expected future economic benefits or service potential using reasonable and supportable assumptions that represent management's best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Where an intangible asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its initial cost at the date of acquisition is measured at its fair value as at that date.

Expenditure on research (or on the research phase of an internal project) is recognised as an expense when it is incurred.

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1.5 Intangible assets (continued)

An intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised when:

- it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- there is an intention to complete and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell it;
- it will generate probable future economic benefits or service potential;
- there are available technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset; and
- the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be measured reliably.

Subsequent to initial measurement intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

An intangible asset is regarded as having an indefinite useful life when, based on all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows or service potential. Amortisation is not provided for these intangible assets, but they are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. For all other intangible assets amortisation is provided on a straight line basis over their useful life.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset with a finite useful life after it was classified as indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired. As a result the asset is tested for impairment and the remaining carrying amount is amortised over its useful life.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Internally generated goodwill is not recognised as an intangible asset.

Amortisation is provided to write down the intangible assets, on a straight line basis, to their residual values as follows:

Item	Useful life
Computer software	5 years

Intangible assets are derecognised:

- on disposal; or
- when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an intangible asset is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount and is included in surplus or deficit when the asset is derecognised.

1.6 Heritage assets

Heritage assets are assets that have a cultural, environmental, historical, natural, scientific, technological or artistic significance and are held indefinitely for the benefit of present and future generations.

Recognition

The municipality recognises a heritage asset as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality, and the cost or fair value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Where the municipality holds a heritage asset, but on initial recognition it does not meet the recognition criteria because it cannot be reliably measured, information on such a heritage asset is disclosed in note 11 Heritage assets.

Initial measurement

Heritage assets are measured at cost.

Where a heritage asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction, its cost is measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition.

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Accounting Policies

1.6 Heritage assets (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial measurement classes of heritage assets are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Impairment

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that it may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount or the recoverable service amount of the heritage asset.

Transfers

Transfers from heritage assets are only made when the particular asset no longer meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Transfers to heritage assets are only made when the asset meets the definition of a heritage asset.

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises heritage assets on disposal, or when no future economic benefits or service potential are expected from its use or disposal.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of a heritage asset is the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount and is included in surplus or deficit when the item is derecognised.

1.7 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or a residual interest of another entity.

Classification

The municipality has the following types of financial assets (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class

Receivables from exchange transactions
Receivables from non-exchange transactions
Cash and cash equivalents
Other financial asset
Other financial asset

Category

Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at amortised cost
Financial asset measured at fair value

The municipality has the following types of financial liabilities (classes and category) as reflected on the face of the statement of financial position or in the notes thereto:

Class

Payables from exchange transactions
Finance lease obligations
Consumer deposits
Long term loan
Operating lease liability

Category

Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost
Financial liability measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition

The municipality recognises a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when the municipality becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The municipality recognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Initial measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality measures a financial asset and financial liability initially at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or a liability not subsequently measured at fair value, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

The municipality first assesses whether the substance of a concessionary loan is in fact a loan. On initial recognition, the municipality analyses a concessionary loan into its component parts and accounts for each component separately. The municipality accounts for that part of a concessionary loan that is:

- a social benefit in accordance with the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, where it is the issuer of the loan; or
- non-exchange revenue, in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers), where it is the recipient of the loan.

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Accounting Policies

1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

The municipality measures all financial assets and financial liabilities after initial recognition using the following categories:

- Financial instruments at fair value.
- Financial instruments at amortised cost.
- Financial instruments at cost.

All financial assets measured at amortised cost, or cost, are subject to an impairment review.

Fair value measurement considerations

The best evidence of fair value is quoted prices in an active market. If the market for a financial instrument is not active, the municipality establishes fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal operating considerations. Valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis and option pricing models. If there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, the municipality uses that technique. The chosen valuation technique makes maximum use of market inputs and relies as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. It incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price and is consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Periodically, the municipality calibrates the valuation technique and tests it for validity using prices from any observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on any available observable market data.

Short-term receivables and payables are not discounted where the initial credit period granted or received is consistent with terms used in the public sector, either through established practices or legislation.

Gains and losses

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value is recognised in surplus or deficit.

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost or cost, a gain or loss is recognised in surplus or deficit when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, or through the amortisation process.

Impairment and uncollectibility of financial assets

The municipality assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

For amounts due to the municipality, significant financial difficulties of the receivable, probability that the receivable will enter bankruptcy and default of payments are all considered indicators of impairment.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting an allowance account. The reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Where financial assets are impaired through the use of an allowance account, the amount of the loss is recognised in surplus or deficit within operating expenses. When such financial assets are written off, the write off is made against the relevant allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against operating expenses.

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1.7 Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets measured at cost:

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on an investment in a residual interest that is not measured at fair value because its fair value cannot be measured reliably, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The municipality derecognises financial assets using trade date accounting.

The municipality derecognises a financial asset only when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, are settled or waived;
- the municipality transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset; or
- the municipality, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, has transferred control of the asset to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the municipality:
 - derecognises the asset; and
 - recognises separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of the transferred asset are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. Newly created rights and obligations are measured at their fair values at that date. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts recognised and derecognised is recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Financial liabilities

The municipality removes a financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) from its statement of financial position when it is extinguished — i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, expired or waived.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability or a part of it is accounted for as having extinguished the original financial liability and having recognised a new financial liability.

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability (or part of a financial liability) extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in surplus or deficit. Any liabilities that are waived, forgiven or assumed by another entity by way of a non-exchange transaction are accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Non-exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers).

1.8 Statutory receivables

Identification

Statutory receivables are receivables that arise from legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means, and require settlement by another entity in cash or another financial asset.

The cost method is the method used to account for statutory receivables that requires such receivables to be measured at their transaction amount, plus any accrued interest or other charges (where applicable) and, less any accumulated impairment losses and any amounts derecognised.

Nominal interest rate is the interest rate and/or basis specified in legislation, supporting regulations or similar means.

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1.8 Statutory receivables (continued)

The transaction amount (for purposes of the Standard of GRAP on Statutory Receivables) means the amount specified in, or calculated, levied or charged in accordance with, legislation, supporting regulations, or similar means.

Recognition

The municipality recognises statutory receivables as follows:

- if the transaction is an exchange transaction, using the accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions;
- if the transaction is a non-exchange transaction, using the accounting policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers); or
- if the transaction is not within the scope of the accounting policies listed in the above or another Standard of GRAP, the receivable is recognised when the definition of an asset is met and, when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset will flow to the municipality and the transaction amount can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

The municipality initially measures statutory receivables at their transaction amount.

Subsequent measurement

The municipality measures statutory receivables after initial recognition using the cost method. Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

Accrued interest

Where the municipality levies interest on the outstanding balance of statutory receivables, it adjusts the transaction amount after initial recognition to reflect any accrued interest. Accrued interest is calculated using the nominal interest rate.

Interest on statutory receivables is recognised as revenue in accordance with the accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the accounting policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (Taxes and transfers), whichever is applicable.

Other charges

Where the municipality is required or entitled to levy additional charges in terms of legislation, supporting regulations, by-laws or similar means on overdue or unpaid amounts, these charges are accounted for in terms of the municipality's accounting policy on Revenue from exchange transactions or the policy on Revenue from non-exchange transactions (taxes and transfers).

Impairment losses

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired.

In assessing whether there is any indication that a statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality considers, as a minimum, the following indicators:

- significant financial difficulty of the receivable, which may be evidenced by an application for debt counselling, business rescue or an equivalent.
- it is probable that the receivable will enter sequestration, liquidation or other financial re-organisation.
- a breach of the terms of the transaction, such as default or delinquency in principal or interest payments (where levied).
- adverse changes in international, national or local economic conditions, such as a decline in growth, an increase in debt levels and unemployment, or changes in migration rates and patterns.

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1.8 Statutory receivables (continued)

If there is an indication that a statutory receivable, or a group of statutory receivables, may be impaired, the municipality measures the impairment loss as the difference between the estimated future cash flows and the carrying amount. Where the carrying amount is higher than the estimated future cash flows, the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables, is reduced through the use of an allowance account. The amount of the losses are recognised in surplus or deficit.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a statutory receivable is revised if there has been a change in the estimates used since the last impairment loss was recognised, or to reflect the effect of discounting the estimated cash flows.

Any previously recognised impairment loss is adjusted by adjusting the allowance account. The adjustment does not result in the carrying amount of the statutory receivable, or group of statutory receivables exceeding what the carrying amount of the receivable(s) would have been had the impairment loss not been recognised at the date the impairment is revised. The amount of any adjustment is recognised in surplus or deficit.

Derecognition

The municipality derecognises a statutory receivable, or a part thereof, when:

- the rights to the cash flows from the receivable are settled, expire or are waived;
- the municipality transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable; or
- the municipality, despite having retained some significant risks and rewards of ownership of the receivable, has transferred control of the receivable to another party and the other party has the practical ability to sell the receivable in its entirety to an unrelated third party, and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without needing to impose additional restrictions on the transfer. In this case, the municipality:
 - derecognises the receivable; and
 - recognises separately any rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

The carrying amounts of any statutory receivables transferred are allocated between the rights or obligations retained and those transferred on the basis of their relative fair values at the transfer date. The municipality considers whether any newly created rights and obligations are within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments or another Standard of GRAP. Any difference between the consideration received and the amounts derecognised and, those amounts recognised, are recognised in surplus or deficit in the period of the transfer.

1.9 Inventories

Inventories are initially measured at cost except where inventories are acquired through a non-exchange transaction, then their costs are their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Subsequently inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and current replacement cost where they are held for:

- distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or
- consumption in the production process of goods to be distributed at no charge or for a nominal charge.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.

Current replacement cost is the cost the municipality incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects is assigned using specific identification of the individual costs.

The cost of inventories is assigned using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use to the municipality.

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Accounting Policies

1.9 Inventories (continued)

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. If there is no related revenue, the expenses are recognised when the goods are distributed, or related services are rendered. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value or current replacement cost and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value or current replacement cost, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets

Cash-generating assets are assets managed with the objective of generating a commercial return. An asset generates a commercial return when it is deployed in a manner consistent with that adopted by a profit-oriented entity.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also tests a cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset was initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset was tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

Value in use

Value in use of a cash-generating asset is the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life.

When estimating the value in use of an asset, the municipality estimates the future cash inflows and outflows to be derived from continuing use of the asset and from its ultimate disposal and the municipality applies the appropriate discount rate to those future cash flows.

Discount rate

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, represented by the current risk-free rate of interest and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

Recognition and measurement (individual asset)

If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

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Accounting Policies

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Cash-generating units

If there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the municipality determines the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs (the asset's cash-generating unit).

If an active market exists for the output produced by an asset or group of assets, that asset or group of assets is identified as a cash-generating unit, even if some or all of the output is used internally. If the cash inflows generated by any asset or cash-generating unit are affected by internal transfer pricing, the municipality uses management's best estimate of future price(s) that could be achieved in arm's length transactions in estimating:

- the future cash inflows used to determine the asset's or cash-generating unit's value in use; and
- the future cash outflows used to determine the value in use of any other assets or cash-generating units that are affected by the internal transfer pricing.

Cash-generating units are identified consistently from period to period for the same asset or types of assets, unless a change is justified.

The carrying amount of a cash-generating unit is determined on a basis consistent with the way the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is determined.

An impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit if the recoverable amount of the unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit. The impairment is allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the cash-generating assets of the unit on a pro rata basis, based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. These reductions in carrying amounts are treated as impairment losses on individual assets.

In allocating an impairment loss, the municipality does not reduce the carrying amount of an asset below the highest of:

- its fair value less costs to sell (if determinable);
- its value in use (if determinable); and
- zero.

The amount of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other cash-generating assets of the unit.

Where a non-cash-generating asset contributes to a cash-generating unit, a proportion of the carrying amount of that non-cash-generating asset is allocated to the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit prior to estimation of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

Accounting Policies

1.10 Impairment of cash-generating assets (continued)

Reversal of impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is allocated to the cash-generating assets of the unit pro rata with the carrying amounts of those assets. These increases in carrying amounts are treated as reversals of impairment losses for individual assets. No part of the amount of such a reversal is allocated to a non-cash-generating asset contributing service potential to a cash-generating unit.

In allocating a reversal of an impairment loss for a cash-generating unit, the carrying amount of an asset is not increased above the lower of:

- its recoverable amount (if determinable); and
- the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The amount of the reversal of the impairment loss that would otherwise have been allocated to the asset is allocated pro rata to the other assets of the unit.

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets

Non-cash-generating assets are assets other than cash-generating assets.

Identification

When the carrying amount of a non-cash-generating asset exceeds its recoverable service amount, it is impaired.

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that a non-cash-generating asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of the asset.

Irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment, the municipality also tests non-cash-generating intangible asset with an indefinite useful life or a non-cash-generating intangible asset not yet available for use for impairment annually by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable service amount. This impairment test is performed at the same time every year. If an intangible asset is initially recognised during the current reporting period, that intangible asset is tested for impairment before the end of the current reporting period.

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Accounting Policies

1.11 Impairment of non-cash-generating assets (continued)

Value in use

Value in use of non-cash-generating assets is the present value of the non-cash-generating assets remaining service potential.

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating assets is determined using the following approach:

Depreciated replacement cost approach

The present value of the remaining service potential of a non-cash-generating asset is determined as the depreciated replacement cost of the asset. The replacement cost of an asset is the cost to replace the asset's gross service potential. This cost is depreciated to reflect the asset in its used condition. An asset may be replaced either through reproduction (replication) of the existing asset or through replacement of its gross service potential. The depreciated replacement cost is measured as the reproduction or replacement cost of the asset, whichever is lower, less accumulated depreciation calculated on the basis of such cost, to reflect the already consumed or expired service potential of the asset.

The replacement cost and reproduction cost of an asset is determined on an "optimised" basis. The rationale is that the municipality would not replace or reproduce the asset with a like asset if the asset to be replaced or reproduced is an overdesigned or overcapacity asset. Overdesigned assets contain features which are unnecessary for the goods or services the asset provides. Overcapacity assets are assets that have a greater capacity than is necessary to meet the demand for goods or services the asset provides. The determination of the replacement cost or reproduction cost of an asset on an optimised basis thus reflects the service potential required of the asset.

Recognition and measurement

If the recoverable service amount of a non-cash-generating asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable service amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

An impairment loss is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

Reversal of an impairment loss

The municipality assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the municipality estimates the recoverable service amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for a non-cash-generating asset is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable service amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable service amount. The increase is a reversal of an impairment loss. The increased carrying amount of an asset attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation or amortisation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

A reversal of an impairment loss for a non-cash-generating asset is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit.

After a reversal of an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the non-cash-generating asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the non-cash-generating asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

1.12 Value-added Tax (VAT)

The municipality is registered with the South African Revenue Services (SARS) for VAT on the payments basis, in accordance with Section 15(2) of the VAT Act (Act No. 89 of 1991).

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.13 Accumulated surplus

The accumulated surplus represents the net difference between the total assets and the total liabilities of the municipality. Any surpluses and deficits realised during a specific financial year are credited/debited against accumulated surplus/deficit. Prior year adjustments, relating to income and expenditure, are debited/credited against accumulated surplus when retrospective adjustments are made.

1.14 Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, the municipality assesses the classification of each element separately.

Finance leases - lessor

The municipality recognises finance lease receivables as assets on the statement of financial position. Such assets are presented as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

Finance revenue is recognised based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the municipality's net investment in the finance lease.

Finance leases - lessee

Finance leases are recognised as assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position at amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

The discount rate used in calculating the present value of the minimum lease payments is the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Minimum lease payments are apportioned between the finance charge and reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of on the remaining balance of the liability.

Any contingent rents are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Operating leases - lessor

Operating lease revenue is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as revenue and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability

Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging operating leases are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease revenue.

The aggregate cost of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental revenue over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Income for leases is disclosed under revenue in the statement of financial performance.

Operating leases - lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The difference between the amounts recognised as an expense and the contractual payments are recognised as an operating lease asset or liability.

The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

Any contingent rent are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.

Short-term employee benefits include items such as:

- wages, salaries and social security contributions;
- short-term compensated absences (such as paid annual leave and paid sick leave) where the compensation for the absences is due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related employee service;
- bonus, incentive and performance related payments payable within twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service; and
- non-monetary benefits (for example, medical care, and free or subsidised goods or services such as housing, cars and cell phones) for current employees.

When an employee has rendered a service to the municipality during a reporting period, the municipality recognises the undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any amount already paid. If the amount already paid exceeds the undiscounted amount of the benefits, the municipality recognises that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund; and
- as an expense, unless another Standard requires or permits the inclusion of the benefits in the cost of an asset.

The expected cost of compensated absences is recognised as an expense as the employees render services that increase their entitlement or, in the case of non-accumulating absences, when the absence occurs. The municipality measures the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount that the municipality expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the expected cost of bonus, incentive and performance related payments when the municipality has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when the municipality has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefit plans are formal or informal arrangements under which the municipality provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.

Multi-employer plans are defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programmes) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control and use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs the employees concerned.

Multi-employer plans and/or State plans and/or Composite social security programmes

The municipality classifies a multi-employer plan and/or state plans and/or composite social security programmes as a defined contribution plan or a defined benefit plan under the terms of the plan (including any constructive obligation that goes beyond the formal terms).

Where a plan is a defined contribution plan, the municipality accounts for it in the same way as for any other defined contribution plan.

Where a plan is a defined benefit plan, the municipality accounts for its proportionate share of the defined benefit obligation, plan assets and cost associated with the plan in the same way as for any other defined benefit plan.

When sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting for a plan, that is a defined benefit plan, the municipality accounts for the plan as if it was a defined contribution plan.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Post-employment benefits: Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans are post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.

Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred) and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions. In measuring its defined benefit liability the municipality recognises actuarial gains and losses in surplus or deficit in the reporting period in which they occur.

Current service cost is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.

Interest cost is the increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation which arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.

Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). In measuring its defined benefit liability the municipality recognises past service cost as an expense in the reporting period in which the plan is amended.

Plan assets comprise of assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund and qualifying insurance policies.

The present value of a defined benefit obligation is the present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.

The return on plan assets is interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realised and unrealised gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.

The amount recognised as a defined benefit liability is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly;
- plus any liability that may arise as a result of a minimum funding requirement

The amount determined as a defined benefit liability may be negative (an asset). The municipality measures the resulting asset at the lower of:

- the amount determined above; and
- the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. The present value of these economic benefits is determined using a discount rate which reflects the time value of money.

Any adjustments arising from the limit above is recognised in surplus or deficit.

The municipality determines the present value of defined benefit obligations and the fair value of any plan assets with sufficient regularity such that the amounts recognised in the annual financial statements do not differ materially from the amounts that would be determined at the reporting date.

The municipality recognises the net total of the following amounts in surplus or deficit, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement rights;
- actuarial gains and losses;
- past service cost;
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements; and
- the effect of applying the limit on a defined benefit asset (negative defined benefit liability).

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

The municipality uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to determine the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost. The Projected Unit Credit Method (sometimes known as the accrued benefit method pro-rated on service or as the benefit/years of service method) sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

In determining the present value of its defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and, where applicable, past service cost, the municipality attributes benefit to periods of service under the plan's benefit formula. However, if an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, the municipality attributes benefit on a straight-line basis from:

- the date when service by the employee first leads to benefits under the plan (whether or not the benefits are conditional on further service); until
- the date when further service by the employee will lead to no material amount of further benefits under the plan, other than from further salary increases.

Actuarial valuations are conducted on an annual basis by independent actuaries separately for each plan. The results of the valuation are updated for any material transactions and other material changes in circumstances (including changes in market prices and interest rates) up to the reporting date.

The municipality recognises gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on a curtailment or settlement comprises:

- any resulting change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and
- any resulting change in the fair value of the plan assets.

Before determining the effect of a curtailment or settlement, the municipality re-measures the obligation (and the related plan assets, if any) using current actuarial assumptions (including current market interest rates and other current market prices).

When it is virtually certain that another party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure required to settle a defined benefit obligation, the right to reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset. The asset is measured at fair value. In all other respects, the asset is treated in the same way as plan assets. In surplus or deficit, the expense relating to a defined benefit plan is presented as the net of the amount recognised for a reimbursement.

The municipality offsets an asset relating to one plan against a liability relating to another plan when the municipality has a legally enforceable right to use a surplus in one plan to settle obligations under the other plan and intends either to settle the obligations on a net basis, or to realise the surplus in one plan and settle its obligation under the other plan simultaneously.

Actuarial assumptions

Actuarial assumptions are unbiased and mutually compatible.

Financial assumptions are based on market expectations, at the reporting date, for the period over which the obligations are to be settled.

The rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations (both funded and unfunded) reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Post-employment benefit obligations are measured on a basis that reflects:

- estimated future salary increases;
- the benefits set out in the terms of the plan (or resulting from any constructive obligation that goes beyond those terms) at the reporting date; and
- estimated future changes in the level of any state benefits that affect the benefits payable under a defined benefit plan, if, and only if, either:
 - those changes were enacted before the reporting date; or
 - past history, or other reliable evidence, indicates that those state benefits will change in some predictable manner, for example, in line with future changes in general price levels or general salary levels.

Assumptions about medical costs take account of estimated future changes in the cost of medical services, resulting from both inflation and specific changes in medical costs.

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Accounting Policies

1.15 Employee benefits (continued)

Other long-term employee benefits

The municipality has an obligation to provide long-term service allowance benefits to all of its employees.

The municipality's liability is based on an actuarial valuation. The Projected Unit Credit Method is used to value the liabilities. Actuarial gains and losses on the long-term service awards are recognised in the statement of financial performance.

The amount recognised as a liability for other long-term employee benefits is the net total of the following amounts:

- the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date;
- minus the fair value at the reporting date of plan assets (if any) out of which the obligations are to be settled directly.

The municipality recognises the net total of the following amounts as expense or revenue, except to the extent that another Standard requires or permits their inclusion in the cost of an asset:

- current service cost;
- interest cost;
- the expected return on any plan assets and on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset;
- actuarial gains and losses;
- past service cost; and
- the effect of any curtailments or settlements.

Termination benefits

The municipality recognises termination benefits as a liability and an expense when the municipality is demonstrably committed to either:

- terminate the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date; or
- provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made in order to encourage voluntary redundancy.

The municipality is demonstrably committed to a termination when the municipality has a detailed formal plan for the termination and is without realistic possibility of withdrawal. The detailed plan includes (as a minimum):

- the location, function, and approximate number of employees whose services are to be terminated;
- the termination benefits for each job classification or function; and
- the time at which the plan will be implemented.

Implementation begins as soon as possible and the period of time to complete implementation is such that material changes to the plan are not likely.

Where termination benefits fall due more than twelve months after the reporting date, they are discounted using an appropriate discount rate. The rate used to discount the benefit reflects the time value of money. The currency and term of the financial instrument selected to reflect the time value of money is consistent with the currency and estimated term of the benefit.

In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the measurement of termination benefits is based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer.

1.16 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognised when:

- the municipality has a present obligation as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the obligation.

The amount of a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

The discount rate is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received if the municipality settles the obligation. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement does not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are reversed if it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required, to settle the obligation.

Where discounting is used, the carrying amount of a provision increases in each period to reflect the passage of time. This increase is recognised as an interest expense.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating deficits.

If the municipality has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation (net of recoveries) under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when the municipality:

- has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring, identifying at least:
 - the activity/operating unit or part of a activity/operating unit concerned;
 - the principal locations affected;
 - the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for services being terminated;
 - the expenditures that will be undertaken; and
 - when the plan will be implemented; and
- has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

A restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those that are both:

- necessarily entailed by the restructuring; and
- not associated with the ongoing activities of the municipality.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality.

A contingent liability is a:

- possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the municipality; or
- present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
 - it is not probable than an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation;
 - the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent assets and contingent liabilities are not recognised. Contingencies are disclosed in note 38.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.16 Provisions and contingencies (continued)

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liability

Changes in the measurement of an existing decommissioning, restoration and similar liability that result from changes in the estimated timing or amount of the outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential required to settle the obligation, or a change in the discount rate, are accounted for as follows:

If the related asset is measured using the cost model:

- changes in the liability are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset in the current period;
- the amount deducted from the cost of the asset does not exceed its carrying amount. If a decrease in the liability exceeds the carrying amount of the asset, the excess is recognised immediately in surplus or deficit; and
- if the adjustment results in an addition to the cost of an asset, the municipality considers whether this is an indication that the new carrying amount of the asset may not be fully recoverable. If there is such an indication, the municipality tests the asset for impairment by estimating its recoverable amount or recoverable service amount, and account for any impairment loss, in accordance with the accounting policy on impairment of assets as described in accounting policy 1.10 and 1.11.

The adjusted depreciable amount of the asset is depreciated over its useful life. Therefore, once the related asset has reached the end of its useful life, all subsequent changes in the liability are recognised in surplus or deficit as they occur.

The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognised in surplus or deficit as a finance cost as it occurs.

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions

An exchange transaction is one in which the municipality receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of goods, services or use of assets) to the other party in exchange.

Measurement

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of trade discounts and volume rebates.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the municipality has transferred to the purchaser the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the municipality retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality;
- the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date can be measured reliably; and
- the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of the transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

Service revenue is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date. Stage of completion is determined by surveys of work performed.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Accounting Policies

1.17 Revenue from exchange transactions (continued)

Interest, royalties and dividends

Revenue arising from the use by others of municipal assets yielding interest, royalties and dividends or similar distributions is recognised when:

- it is probable that the economic benefits or service potential associated with the transaction will flow to the municipality; and
- the amount of the revenue can be measured reliably.

Interest is recognised, in surplus or deficit, using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends or similar distributions are recognised, in surplus or deficit, when the municipality's right to receive payment has been established.

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions

Revenue comprises gross inflows of economic benefits or service potential received and receivable by the municipality, which represents an increase in net assets, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.

Conditions on transferred assets are stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.

Non-exchange transactions are transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, the municipality either receives value from another municipality without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another municipality without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.

Restrictions on transferred assets are stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.

Stipulations on transferred assets are terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting municipality.

The taxable event is the event that the government, legislature or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.

Taxes are economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to entities, in accordance with laws and or regulations, established to provide revenue to government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.

Transfers are inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.

Recognition

An inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset is recognised as revenue, except to the extent that a liability is also recognised in respect of the same inflow.

As the municipality satisfies a present obligation recognised as a liability in respect of an inflow of resources from a non-exchange transaction recognised as an asset, it reduces the carrying amount of the liability recognised and recognises an amount of revenue equal to that reduction.

Revenue received from conditional grants, donations and funding are recognised as revenue to the extent that the municipality has complied with any of the criteria, conditions or obligations embodied in the agreement. To the extent that the criteria, conditions or obligations have not been met a liability is recognised.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Accounting Policies

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Measurement

Revenue from a non-exchange transaction is measured at the amount of the increase in net assets recognised by the municipality.

When, as a result of a non-exchange transaction, the municipality recognises an asset, it also recognises revenue equivalent to the amount of the asset measured at its fair value as at the date of acquisition, unless it is also required to recognise a liability. Where a liability is required to be recognised it will be measured as the best estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and the amount of the increase in net assets, if any, recognised as revenue. When a liability is subsequently reduced, because the taxable event occurs or a condition is satisfied, the amount of the reduction in the liability is recognised as revenue.

Property rates

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of taxes when the taxable event occurs and the asset recognition criteria are met.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the definition of an asset when the municipality controls the resources as a result of a past event (the taxable event) and expects to receive future economic benefits or service potential from those resources.

Resources arising from taxes satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset when it is probable that the inflow of resources will occur and their fair value can be reliably measured.

The municipality analyses the taxation laws to determine what the taxable events are for the various taxes levied.

The taxable event for property tax is the passing of the date on which the tax is levied, or the period for which the tax is levied, if the tax is levied on a periodic basis.

Taxation revenue is determined at a gross amount. It is not reduced for expenses paid through the tax system.

Transfers

The municipality recognises an asset in respect of transfers when the transferred resources meet the definition of an asset and satisfy the criteria for recognition as an asset.

Transferred assets are measured at their fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Debt forgiveness and assumption of liabilities

The municipality recognises revenue in respect of debt forgiveness when the former debt no longer meets the definition of a liability or satisfies the criteria for recognition as a liability, provided that the debt forgiveness does not satisfy the definition of a contribution from owners.

Revenue arising from debt forgiveness is measured at the carrying amount of debt forgiven.

Fines

Fines are recognised as revenue when the receivable meets the definition of an asset and satisfies the criteria for recognition as an asset.

The municipality makes use of estimates to determine the amount of revenue that it is entitled to collect. Where settlement discounts or reductions in the amount payable are offered, the municipality considers past history in assessing the likelihood of these discounts or reductions being taken up by receivables.

Where the municipality collects fines in the capacity of an agent, the fine will not be revenue of the collecting municipality.

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind

Gifts and donations, including goods in-kind, are recognised as assets and revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Accounting Policies

1.18 Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

Services in-kind

Services in-kind that are significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives are recognised as assets and the related revenue when it is probable that the future economic benefits or service potential will flow to the municipality and the fair value of the assets can be measured reliably.

Where services in-kind are not significant to the municipality's operations and/or service delivery objectives and/or do not satisfy the criteria for recognition, the municipality discloses the nature and type of services in-kind received during the reporting period.

Concessionary loans received

A concessionary loan is a loan granted to or received by the municipality on terms that are not market related.

The portion of the loan that is repayable, along with any interest payments, is an exchange transaction and is accounted for in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments. The off-market portion of the loan is a non-exchange transaction. The off-market portion of the loan that is recognised as non-exchange revenue is calculated as the difference between the proceeds received from the loan, and the present value of the contractual cash flows of the loan, discounted using a market related rate of interest.

The recognition of revenue is determined by the nature of any conditions that exist in the loan agreement that may give rise to a liability. Where a liability exists the municipality recognises revenue as and when it satisfies the conditions of the loan agreement.

1.19 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other expenses incurred by the municipality in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

1.20 Grant in aid

The municipality transfers money to individuals, organisations and other sectors of government from time to time. When making these transfers, the municipality does not:

- receive any goods or services directly in return, as would be expected in a purchase or sale transaction;
- expect to be repaid in future; or
- expect a financial return, as would be expected from an investment.

These transfers are recognised in the statement of financial performance as expenses in the period that the events given rise to the transfer occurred.

1.21 Commitments

Items are classified as commitments when the municipality has committed itself to future transactions that will normally result in the outflow of cash.

Disclosures are required in respect of unrecognised contractual commitments.

Commitments for which disclosure is necessary to achieve a fair presentation are disclosed in a note to the financial statements, if both the following criteria are met:

- contracts should be non-cancellable or only cancellable at significant cost (for example, contracts for computer or building maintenance services); and
- contracts should relate to something other than the routine, steady, state business of the municipality – therefore salary commitments relating to employment contracts or social security benefit commitments are excluded.

1.22 Comparative figures

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to changes in presentation in the current year. Refer to note 40 for detail.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Accounting Policies

1.23 Unauthorised expenditure

Unauthorised expenditure means:

- overspending of a vote or a main division within a vote; and
- expenditure not in accordance with the purpose of a vote or, in the case of a main division, not in accordance with the purpose of the main division.

All expenditure relating to unauthorised expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.24 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Fruitless expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

All expenditure relating to fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.25 Irregular expenditure

Irregular expenditure is expenditure that is contrary to the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No.56 of 2003), the Municipal Systems Act (Act No.32 of 2000), and the Public Office Bearers Act (Act No. 20 of 1998) or is in contravention of the municipality's supply chain management policy. Irregular expenditure excludes unauthorised expenditure.

All expenditure relating to irregular expenditure is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance in the year that the expenditure was incurred. The expenditure is classified in accordance with the nature of the expense, and where recovered, it is subsequently accounted for as revenue in the statement of financial performance.

1.26 Budget information

The approved budget is prepared on an accrual basis and presented by economic classification linked to performance outcome objectives.

The approved budget covers the fiscal period from 2015/07/01 to 2016/06/30.

The annual financial statements and the budget are on the same basis of accounting therefore a comparison with the budgeted amounts for the reporting period have been included in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts.

1.27 Related parties

A related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control.

Management are those persons responsible for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the municipality, including those charged with the governance of the municipality in accordance with legislation, in instances where they are required to perform such functions.

Close members of the family of a person are considered to be those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that management in their dealings with the municipality.

Only transactions with related parties not at arm's length or not in the ordinary course of business are disclosed.

1.28 Events after reporting date

Events after reporting date are those events, both favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-adjusting events after the reporting date).

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Accounting Policies

1.28 Events after reporting date (continued)

The municipality adjusts the amount recognised in the financial statements to reflect adjusting events after the reporting date once the event occurred.

The municipality discloses the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect or a statement that such estimate cannot be made in respect of all material non-adjusting events, where non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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2. New standards and interpretations

2.1 Standards and interpretations effective and adopted in the current year

In the current year, the municipality has adopted the following standards and interpretations that are effective for the current financial year and that are relevant to its operations:

GRAP 21 (as amended 2015): Impairment of Non-cash-generating Assets

The following amendments were made to the standard:

- editorial and other changes to the original text have been made to ensure consistency with other Standards of GRAP;
- general definitions have been deleted as these definitions are not essential to the understanding of the Standard. A paragraph has been included to explain that terms defined in other Standards of GRAP are used with the same meaning as in those other Standards of GRAP;
- additional commentary has been added to clarify the objective of cash-generating assets and non-cash generating assets, and consequential amendments made to the definition of cash-generating assets;
- the indicators of internal sources of information were amended to include obsolescence as an indication that an asset may be impaired. In line with the amendments made to IPSAS 21 on Impairment of Non-cash-generating Assets (IPSAS 21) in 2011, an amendment has been made to include another indicator of impairment i.e., where an asset's useful life has been reassessed as finite rather than indefinite;
- where the recoverable service amount is value in use, disclosure requirements have been added about whether an independent valuer is used to determine value in use together with the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the value in use have been added to the disclosure requirements; and
- appendices with illustrative examples of indications of impairment and measurement of impairment losses have been deleted from the Standard as the National Treasury has issued complete examples as part of its implementation guidance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2015.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2016 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

GRAP 26 (as amended 2015): Impairment of Cash-generating Assets

The following amendments were made to the standard:

- editorial and other changes to the original text have been made to ensure consistency with other Standards of GRAP;
- general definitions have been deleted as these definitions are not essential to the understanding of the Standard. A paragraph has been included to explain that terms defined in other Standards of GRAP are used with the same meaning as in those other Standards of GRAP;
- additional commentary has been added to clarify the objective of cash-generating assets and non-cash generating assets, and consequential amendments made to the definition of cash-generating assets and cash generating unit;
- in line with the amendments made to IPSAS 26 on Impairment of Cash-generating Assets (IPSAS 26) in 2010, an amendment has been made to include another indicator of impairment in relation to the internal sources of information;
- where the recoverable amount is value in use, disclosure requirements have been added about whether an independent valuer is used to determine value in use together with the methods and significant assumptions applied in determining the value in use have been added to the disclosure requirements; and
- appendices with illustrative examples on using present value techniques to measure value in use and illustrative guidance have been deleted from the Standard as the National Treasury has issued complete examples as part of its implementation guidance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2015.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2016 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

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Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

Improvements to the Standards of GRAP (2013)

Amendments were made to the following standards of GRAP:

- GRAP 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements;
- GRAP 2 - Cash Flow Statements;
- GRAP 3 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors;
- GRAP 7 - Investments in Associates;
- GRAP 10 - Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies;
- GRAP 11 - Construction Contracts;
- GRAP 13 - Leases;
- GRAP 17 - Property, Plant and Equipment;
- GRAP 19 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets;
- GRAP 21 - Impairment of Non-cash-generating Assets (refer to separate note);
- GRAP 24 - Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements;
- GRAP 25 - Employee Benefits;
- GRAP 26 - Impairment of Cash-generating Assets (refer to separate note);
- GRAP 31 - Intangible Assets;
- GRAP 103 - Heritage Assets; and
- GRAP 104 - Financial Instruments.

The amendments relate mainly to editorial and other changes to the original text to ensure consistency with other Standards of GRAP and deletion of the appendices with illustrative guidance and examples from the standards, as the National Treasury has issued complete examples as part of its implementation guidance.

The effective date of the improvements is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2015.

The municipality has adopted the improvements for the first time in the 2016 annual financial statements.

The impact of the improvements is not material.

GRAP 23 (as amended 2015): Revenue From Non-exchange Transactions

The following amendments were made to the standard:

- editorial and other changes to the original text have been made to ensure consistency with other Standards of GRAP;
- the scope paragraph has been amended to exclude non-exchange revenue from construction contracts from this Standard;
- commentary has been added to clarify that discounts, volume rebates or other reductions in the quoted price of assets are exchange transactions that should be treated in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Revenue from Exchange Transactions;
- the Standard was amended to make it mandatory for entities to recognise services in-kind to the extent that the services in-kind are significant to an entity's operations and/or service delivery objectives and to the extent that the recognition criteria have been met;
- commentary has been added to clarify that services in-kind are not limited to the provision of services by individuals but also include the right to use assets. Examples have been added to illustrate this amendment; and
- the appendix with illustrative examples has been deleted from the Standard as the National Treasury has issued complete examples as part of its implementation guidance.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2015.

The municipality has adopted the standard for the first time in the 2016 annual financial statements.

The impact of the standard is not material.

2.2 Standards and interpretations issued, but not yet effective

The municipality has not applied the following standards and interpretations, which have been published and are mandatory for the municipality's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2016 or later periods:

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP 18: Segment Reporting

Segments are identified by the way in which information is reported to management, both for purposes of assessing performance and making decisions about how future resources will be allocated to the various activities undertaken by the municipality. The major classifications of activities identified in budget documentation will usually reflect the segments for which the municipality reports information to management.

Segment information is either presented based on service or geographical segments. Service segments relate to a distinguishable component of the municipality that provides specific outputs or achieves particular operating objectives that are in line with the municipality's overall mission. Geographical segments relate to specific outputs generated, or particular objectives achieved, by the municipality within a particular region.

This Standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but its effective date has not yet been determined by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more presentation and disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

GRAP 20: Related Parties

The objective of this standard is to ensure that a reporting municipality's annual financial statements contain the disclosures necessary to draw attention to the possibility that its financial position and surplus or deficit may have been affected by the existence of related parties and by transactions and outstanding balances with such parties.

A municipality that prepares and presents financial statements under the accrual basis of accounting (in this standard referred to as the reporting municipality) shall apply this standard in:

- identifying related party relationships and transactions;
- identifying outstanding balances, including commitments, between the municipality and its related parties;
- identifying the circumstances in which disclosure of the items in (a) and (b) is required; and
- determining the disclosures to be made about those items.

This standard requires disclosure of related party relationships, transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, in the consolidated and separate financial statements of the reporting entity in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. This standard also applies to individual annual financial statements.

Disclosure of related party transactions, outstanding balances, including commitments, and relationships with related parties may affect users' assessments of the financial position and performance of the reporting entity and its ability to deliver agreed services, including assessments of the risks and opportunities facing the municipality. This disclosure also ensures that the reporting entity is transparent about its dealings with related parties.

The standard states that a related party is a person or an entity with the ability to control or jointly control the other party, or exercise significant influence over the other party, or vice versa, or an entity that is subject to common control, or joint control. As a minimum, the following are regarded as related parties of the reporting entity:

- A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the reporting entity if that person:
 - has control or joint control over the reporting entity;
 - has significant influence over the reporting entity;
 - is a member of the management of the entity or its controlling entity.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

- An entity is related to the reporting entity if any of the following conditions apply:
 - the entity is a member of the same economic entity (which means that each controlling entity, controlled entity and fellow controlled entity is related to the others);
 - one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of an economic entity of which the other entity is a member);
 - both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;
 - one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;
 - the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the entity or an entity related to the entity. If the reporting entity is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are related to the entity;
 - the entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a); and
 - a person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over that entity or is a member of the management of that entity (or its controlling entity).

The standard furthermore states that related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

The standard elaborates on the definitions and identification of:

- Close member of the family of a person;
- Management;
- Related parties;
- Remuneration; and
- Significant influence

The standard sets out the requirements, inter alia, for the disclosure of:

- Control;
- Related party transactions; and
- Remuneration of management

Only transactions with related parties where the transactions are not concluded within normal operating procedures or on terms that are not no more or no less favourable than the terms it would use to conclude transactions with another entity or person are disclosed.

The standard requires that remuneration of management must be disclosed per person and in aggregate.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but the effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard, but has already formulated an accounting policy for this reporting period based on the Standard.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

GRAP 32: Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor

The standard applies to a contractual arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which the operator uses the service concession asset to provide a mandated function on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time. The operator providing the mandated function on behalf of the grantor can either be a private party or another public sector entity. The standard applies to the grantor only.

Public Private Partnership agreements that are governed and regulated in terms of the MFMA, are some of the arrangements that fall within the scope of GRAP 32. For any other arrangements that meet the control criteria as set out in paragraph .07 of GRAP 32 the principles in the standard on accounting for such arrangements will apply.

An asset provided by the operator, or an upgrade to an existing asset, is recognised as a service concession asset with a corresponding liability, being the performance obligation, if certain criteria and conditions are met.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but the effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

GRAP 108: Statutory Receivables

GRAP 108 only deals with those receivables that arise from legislation or an equivalent means, such as regulations, bylaws or other documents issued in terms of legislation, such as ministerial orders and cabinet or municipal council decisions. Therefore in order to be statutory in nature specific legislation should require the municipality to undertake the transactions, such as outlining who should be taxed and at what rates and amounts

Statutory receivables are not contractual receivables, the latter of which would normally meet the definition of a financial asset and will be within the scope of the Standard of GRAP on Financial Instruments. Statutory receivables are not voluntarily entered into as with contractual receivables, because they arise as a result of specific legislative requirements.

Statutory receivables are initially measured at their transaction amount and subsequently using the cost method.

Under the cost method, the initial measurement of the receivable is changed subsequent to initial recognition to reflect any:

- interest or other charges that may have accrued on the receivable (where applicable);
- impairment losses; and
- amounts derecognised.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but the effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard, but has already formulated an accounting policy for this reporting period based on the Standard.

The adoption of this standard is not expected to impact on the results of the municipality, but may result in more disclosure than is currently provided in the annual financial statements.

IGRAP 17: Service Concession Arrangements where a Grantor Controls a Significant Residual Interest in an Asset

This Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP provides guidance to the grantor where it has entered into a service concession arrangement, but only controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, a significant residual interest in a service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, where the arrangement does not constitute a lease.

A service concession arrangement is a contractual arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which the operator uses the service concession asset to provide a mandated function on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time. The operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement, either through payments, or through receiving a right to earn revenue from third party users of the service concession asset, or the operator is given access to another revenue-generating asset of the grantor for its use.

Before the grantor can recognise a service concession asset in accordance with the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor, both the criteria as noted in paragraph .01 of this Interpretation of the Standards of GRAP need to be met. In some service concession arrangements, the grantor only controls the residual interest in the service concession asset at the end of the arrangement, and can therefore not recognise the service concession asset in terms of the Standard of GRAP on Service Concession Arrangements: Grantor.

This interpretation concludes on the recognition of the performance obligation and the right to receive a significant interest in a service concession asset.

The interpretation has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but the effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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2. New standards and interpretations (continued)

GRAP 16 (as amended 2015): Investment Property

Amendments made to the standard are:

- the principles and explanations related to the distinction between investment property and property, plant and equipment were reviewed;
- an indicator-based assessment of useful lives of assets was introduced;
- clarify the wording related to the use of external valuers;
- introduce more specific presentation and disclosure requirements for capital work-in-progress;
- the encouraged disclosures were deleted; and
- separate presentation of expenditure incurred on repairs and maintenance in the financial statements is now required.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2016.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2017 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

GRAP 17 (as amended 2015): Property, Plant and Equipment

Amendments made to the standard are:

- the principles and explanations related to the distinction between investment property and property, plant and equipment were reviewed;
- an indicator-based assessment of useful lives of assets was introduced;
- clarify the wording related to the use of external valuers;
- introduce more specific presentation and disclosure requirements for capital work-in-progress;
- encouraged disclosures were deleted; and
- separate presentation of expenditure incurred on repairs and maintenance in the financial statements are now required.

The effective date of the standard is for years beginning on or after 01 April 2016.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time in the 2017 annual financial statements.

It is unlikely that the standard will have a material impact on the municipality's annual financial statements.

GRAP 109: Accounting by Principals and Agents

The objective of this Standard is to outline principles to be used by the municipality to assess whether it is party to a principal-agent arrangement, and whether it is a principal or an agent in undertaking transactions in terms of such an arrangement.

The Standard does not introduce new recognition or measurement requirements for revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities that result from principal-agent arrangements. The Standard does however provide guidance on whether revenue, expenses, assets and/or liabilities should be recognised by an agent or a principal, as well as prescribe what information should be disclosed when the municipality is a principal or an agent.

The standard has been approved by the Accounting Standards Board, but the effective date of the standard is not yet set by the Minister of Finance.

The municipality expects to adopt the standard for the first time when the Minister sets the effective date for the standard.

The impact of this standard is currently being assessed.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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	2016 R	2015 R
3. Inventories		
Water (purified water in reservoirs and pipes)	416 138	400 995
Unsold properties held for resale	13 635 038	7 144 000
Fuel (diesel, petrol)	203 333	308 268
Stores and materials	1 063 952	537 704
	15 318 461	8 390 967
4. Other financial assets		
At fair value		
Listed shares	2 783 139	3 058 871
Sanlam shares		
2016: 46,109 @ R60.36		
2015: 46,109 @ R61.34		
Unit trusts	1 303 696	1 220 870
Sanlam - SIM Money market fund		
2016: 1 303 696 shares @100 cents		
2015: 1,220,870 shares @ 100 cents		
	4 086 835	4 279 741
At amortised cost		
Investment - unspent grants	833 375	1 575 900
Unspent grants		
- Department of Co-operative Governance R 704 984 (2015: R 704 984)		
- Department of Water R 79 057 (2015: R 10 230)		
- Department of Energy R 0 (2015: R 84)		
- SETA R 0 (2015: R 860 602)		
- Extended Public Works Program R 49 334		
Investment - ceded	30 641	30 641
Ceded - R30 641 (2015: R30,641)		
	864 016	1 606 541
Total other financial assets	4 950 851	5 886 282
Current assets		
At fair value	4 086 835	4 279 741
At amortised cost	864 016	1 606 541
	4 950 851	5 886 282
Financial assets at fair value		
Fair value hierarchy of financial assets at fair value		
Level 1 represents those assets which are measured using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.		
Level 1		
Sanlam shares	2 783 139	3 058 871
Sanlam Unit trusts	1 303 696	1 220 870
	4 086 835	4 279 741

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions		
Trade debtors	8 747 530	6 674 475
Deposits	1 675 695	1 620 500
Operating lease receivables	1	2
Rates	91 228 779	84 554 567
Sundry debtors	77 832 668	64 945 322
Traffic fines	18 524 500	22 160 588
Prepaid electricity payments	3 403 489	4 846 573
Allowance for debt impairment	(137 241 524)	(121 760 402)
	64 171 138	63 041 625
Pledged as security		
None of the receivables from non-exchange transactions was pledged as security by the municipality during the financial year.		
Rates		
Current (0 -30 days)	7 442 119	7 267 887
31 - 60 days	3 820 017	4 425 676
61 - 90 days	2 373 003	3 058 910
> 91 days	77 593 640	69 802 094
Impairment	(53 256 207)	(46 516 415)
	37 972 572	38 038 152
Summary of receivables by customer classification		
Household consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	5 056 319	4 616 172
31 - 60 days	2 886 090	2 672 944
61 - 90 days	1 978 779	1 852 992
> 91 days	66 392 149	58 524 535
	76 313 337	67 666 643
Industrial and commercial consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	2 357 716	2 592 343
31 - 60 days	907 324	1 728 250
61 - 90 days	367 633	1 182 316
> 91 days	8 611 878	8 620 419
	12 244 551	14 123 328
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	28 084	59 371
31 - 60 days	26 603	24 481
61 - 90 days	26 591	23 601
> 91 days	2 589 613	2 657 139
	2 670 891	2 764 592
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	7 442 119	7 267 887
31 - 60 days	3 820 017	4 425 676
61 - 90 days	2 373 003	3 058 910
> 91 days	77 593 640	69 802 094
Less: Allowance for impairment	(53 256 207)	(46 516 415)
	37 972 572	38 038 152

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
5. Receivables from non-exchange transactions (continued)		
Traffic Fines		
Current (0 -30 days)	342 900	1 866 200
31 - 60 days	1 898 400	2 753 800
61 - 90 days	1 800 300	1 334 850
> 91 days	14 482 900	16 205 738
Less: Allowance for impairment	(12 096 486)	(14 106 114)
	6 428 014	8 054 474
Sundry Debtors		
Current (0 -30 days)	1 348 439	(217 979)
31 - 60 days	1 116 324	658 430
61 - 90 days	591 841	548 282
> 91 days	74 776 063	65 623 767
Less: Allowance for impairment	(71 888 830)	(61 137 874)
	5 943 837	5 474 626
Credit quality of trade and other receivables		
The credit quality of trade and other receivables that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates.		
None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.		
Trade and other receivables impaired		
As of 30 June 2016, trade and other receivables of R 137 241 524 (2015: R 121 760 403) were impaired and provided for.		
The ageing of these trade and other receivables is as follows:		
3 to 6 months	2 964 844	3 607 192
Over 6 months	152 369 703	135 425 860
Reconciliation of provision for impairment of trade and other receivables		
Opening balance	(121 760 403)	(105 858 827)
Allowance for impairment on other receivables	(10 750 956)	(3 566 704)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	20 023 298	12 130 348
Allowance for impairment on traffic fines	(18 013 670)	(16 625 624)
Allowance for impairment on rates	(7 035 250)	(7 839 596)
Amounts written off as uncollectible	295 457	-
	(137 241 524)	(121 760 403)
6. Receivables from exchange transactions		
Gross balances		
Electricity	82 696 951	74 336 128
Water	509 237 139	414 901 185
Sewerage	32 685 659	28 958 156
Refuse	44 094 636	36 518 990
	668 714 385	554 714 459

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
6. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Electricity	(34 843 524)	(30 475 195)
Water	(423 495 510)	(346 034 721)
Sewerage	(27 258 752)	(24 132 307)
Refuse	(36 829 699)	(30 118 333)
	(522 427 485)	(430 760 556)
Net balance		
Electricity	47 853 427	43 860 933
Water	85 741 629	68 866 464
Sewerage	5 426 907	4 825 849
Refuse	7 264 937	6 400 657
	146 286 900	123 953 903
Electricity		
Current (0 -30 days)	7 364 030	13 880 943
31 - 60 days	6 242 597	9 122 381
61 - 90 days	3 035 403	2 376 628
> 91 days	66 054 921	48 956 176
Allowance for impairment	(34 843 524)	(30 475 195)
	47 853 427	43 860 933
Water		
Current (0 -30 days)	39 567 429	31 785 124
31 - 60 days	24 954 620	13 987 324
61 - 90 days	14 045 428	8 517 419
> 91 days	430 669 662	360 611 317
Allowance for impairment	(423 495 510)	(346 034 720)
	85 741 629	68 866 464
Sewerage		
Current (0 -30 days)	1 734 317	1 350 308
31 - 60 days	1 038 955	929 720
61 - 90 days	705 822	662 811
> 91 days	29 206 565	26 015 316
Allowance for impairment	(27 258 752)	(24 132 306)
	5 426 907	4 825 849
Refuse		
Current (0 -30 days)	2 250 898	1 940 029
31 - 60 days	1 533 412	1 347 106
61 - 90 days	1 149 573	992 291
> 91 days	39 160 753	32 239 564
Allowance for impairment	(36 829 699)	(30 118 333)
	7 264 937	6 400 657

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
6. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)		
Summary of debtors by customer classification		
Household consumers		
Current (0 -30 days)	36 898 634	25 211 777
31 - 60 days	23 169 199	10 972 900
61 - 90 days	12 358 356	8 631 113
> 91 days	507 928 880	420 886 089
	580 355 069	465 701 879
Industrial/ commercial		
Current (0 -30 days)	10 230 670	22 825 113
31 - 60 days	5 927 714	9 285 166
61 - 90 days	6 054 632	3 411 760
> 91 days	40 364 786	38 966 335
	62 577 802	74 488 374
National and provincial government		
Current (0 -30 days)	3 787 370	919 513
31 - 60 days	4 672 671	5 128 466
61 - 90 days	523 237	506 277
> 91 days	16 798 236	7 969 948
	25 781 514	14 524 204
Total		
Current (0 -30 days)	50 916 674	48 956 404
31 - 60 days	33 769 584	25 386 532
61 - 90 days	18 936 225	12 549 150
> 91 days	565 091 902	467 822 373
	668 714 385	554 714 459
Less: Allowance for impairment	(522 427 485)	(430 760 556)
	146 286 900	123 953 903
Less: Allowance for impairment		
Current (0 -30 days)	(14 004 296)	(11 482 115)
31 - 60 days	(17 275 093)	(8 440 771)
61 - 90 days	(9 275 549)	(7 356 031)
> 91 days	(481 872 547)	(403 481 639)
	(522 427 485)	(430 760 556)
Total debtor past due but not impaired		
Current (0 -30 days)	36 912 379	37 474 289
31 - 60 days	16 494 491	16 945 761
61 - 90 days	9 660 676	5 193 119
> 91 days	83 219 354	64 340 734
	146 286 900	123 953 903
Reconciliation of allowance for impairment		
Balance at beginning of the year	(430 760 556)	(347 118 850)
Contributions to allowance	(91 916 543)	(86 813 685)
Debt impairment written off against allowance	249 614	3 171 979
	(522 427 485)	(430 760 556)

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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6. Receivables from exchange transactions (continued)

Credit quality of consumer debtors

The credit quality of consumer debtors that are neither past nor due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates.

None of the financial assets that are fully performing have been renegotiated in the last year.

Receivables from exchange transactions past due but not impaired

Consumer debtors which are less than 3 months past due are not considered to be impaired. At 30 June 2016, R - (2015: R 48 956 404) were past due but not impaired.

The ageing of amounts past due but not impaired is as follows:

1 month past due	16 494 491	16 945 761
2 months past due	9 660 676	5 193 119
3 months past due	83 219 355	64 340 735

Receivables from exchange transactions impaired

As of 30 June 2016, consumer debtors of R 522 427 485 (2015: R 430 760 556) were impaired and provided for.

The ageing of these impairment is as follows:

3 to 6 months	9 275 549	7 356 031
Over 6 months	481 872 547	403 481 638

7. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of:

Cash on hand	5 489	5 489
Bank balances	1 223 842	14 857 178
Short-term deposits	13 116 147	11 332 296
	14 345 478	26 194 963

Cash and cash equivalents pledged as guarantees

Guarantee: Eskom as electricity deposit	990 000	990 000
Guarantee: Post Office as postal deposit	80 000	80 000

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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7. Cash and cash equivalents (continued)

The municipality had the following bank accounts

Account number / description	Bank statement balances			Cash book balances		
	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2014	30 June 2016	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
ABSA Bank - Cheque Account - 520 000 038	407 374	3 584 900	3 627 013	404 974	3 584 900	3 627 013
ABSA Bank - Revenue account- 520 000 062	-	-	-	(3 188)	-	-
Standard Bank - current account (primary bank account) - 240347862	4 592 175	2 290 877	4 870 247	1 335 591	2 882 505	4 999 131
Standard Bank - Revenue Account - 33 197 836 9	-	8 393 419	679 695	(513 535)	8 389 773	671 082
ABSA Bank - Call Account - 907 840 0708	1 915 309	3 633 177	633 177	-	-	-
Rand Merchant Bank - Call deposit account - X02 190 1012	27 726	1 427 726	427 726	-	-	-
Standard Bank - Call deposit account -	5 573 806	1 073 805	13 373 806	-	-	-
Standard Bank - Call deposit account - 228 505 348	129 530	394	393	-	-	-
Nedbank -Call deposit account -788 103 3088	73 095	5 773 095	2 895 624	-	-	-
Standard Bank - money Market- 447 648	-	1 000 000	1 000 000	-	-	-
Investec- Call account- 1100 - 523923	6 230 057	-	-	-	-	-
Short term deposits	-	-	-	13 949 522	11 332 296	16 826 434
Total	18 949 072	27 177 393	27 507 681	15 173 364	26 189 474	26 123 660

8. Investment property

	2016			2015		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Investment property	86 902 762	(513 426)	86 389 336	86 902 762	(487 635)	86 415 127

Reconciliation of investment property - 2016

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Investment property	86 415 127	(25 791)	86 389 336

Reconciliation of investment property - 2015

	Opening balance	Depreciation	Total
Investment property	86 440 918	(25 791)	86 415 127

Pledged as security

None of the above investment property have been pledged as security.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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8. Investment property (continued)

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

9. Property, plant and equipment

	2016			2015		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Infrastructure Work in Progress	355 814 256	-	355 814 256	275 505 848	-	275 505 848
Buildings	133 213 529	(54 881 551)	78 331 978	133 213 529	(52 217 280)	80 996 249
Buildings Work in Progress	7 549 884	-	7 549 884	1 642 905	-	1 642 905
Land Work in Progress	320 825	-	320 825	-	-	-
Furniture and fixtures	26 168 400	(20 511 333)	5 657 067	25 836 122	(17 976 643)	7 859 479
Infrastructure	1 440 008 068	(997 438 165)	442 569 903	1 421 867 312	(970 514 073)	451 353 239
Land	225 607 149	-	225 607 149	225 266 449	-	225 266 449
Leased assets	10 379 139	(129 433)	10 249 706	-	-	-
Motor vehicles	32 108 815	(20 692 210)	11 416 605	32 108 815	(16 879 258)	15 229 557
Office equipment	40 219 753	(30 200 460)	10 019 293	40 201 743	(25 258 816)	14 942 927
Plant and machinery	19 111 724	(11 744 056)	7 367 668	17 981 362	(10 847 374)	7 133 988
Total	2 290 501 542	(1 135 597 208)	1 154 904 334	2 173 624 085	(1 093 693 444)	1 079 930 641

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2016

	Opening balance	Additions	Additions through donations	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	80 996 249	-	-	(2 664 271)	78 331 978
Buildings Work in Progress	1 642 905	5 906 979	-	-	7 549 884
Furniture and fixtures	7 859 479	332 278	-	(2 534 690)	5 657 067
Infrastructure	451 353 239	3 412 277	14 728 479	(26 924 092)	442 569 903
Infrastructure Work in Progress	275 505 848	80 308 408	-	-	355 814 256
Land	225 266 449	-	340 700	-	225 607 149
Motor vehicles	15 229 557	-	-	(3 812 952)	11 416 605
Office equipment	14 942 927	16 694	1 315	(4 941 643)	10 019 293
Plant and machinery	7 133 988	1 130 361	-	(896 681)	7 367 668
Land Work in Progress	-	320 825	-	-	320 825
Leased assets	-	10 379 139	-	(129 433)	10 249 706
	1 079 930 641	101 806 961	15 070 494	(41 903 762)	1 154 904 334

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

Figures in Rand

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of property, plant and equipment - 2015

	Opening balance	Additions	Additions through donations	Disposals	Transfers received	Transfers	Depreciation	Total
Buildings	83 660 480	-	-	-	-	-	(2 664 231)	80 996 249
Buildings Work in Progress	1 093 131	-	-	-	549 774	-	-	1 642 905
Furniture and fixtures	6 876 588	7 701	-	(106 981)	-	-	1 082 171	7 859 479
Infrastructure	481 057 262	7 616 789	-	(5 851)	-	-	(37 314 961)	451 353 239
Infrastructure Work in progress	236 488 257	39 567 365	-	-	(549 774)	-	-	275 505 848
Land	89 487 357	-	133 737 999	-	-	2 041 093	-	225 266 449
Motor vehicles	11 099 151	4 034 828	-	(153 037)	-	-	248 615	15 229 557
Office equipment	13 805 211	118 271	-	-	-	-	1 019 445	14 942 927
Plant and machinery	7 086 502	1 143 108	-	(92 714)	-	-	(1 002 908)	7 133 988
	930 653 939	52 488 062	133 737 999	(358 583)	-	2 041 093	(38 631 869)	1 079 930 641

Pledged as security

None of the above property, plant and equipment have been pledged as security.

Assets subject to finance lease (net carrying amount)

Motor vehicles	10 249 706	-
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Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2016

	Included within Infrastructure	Included within Other PPE	Total
Opening balance	275 505 848	1 642 905	277 148 753
Additions/capital expenditure	71 790 690	14 745 522	86 536 212
	347 296 538	16 388 427	363 684 965

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Reconciliation of Work-in-Progress 2015

	Included within Infrastructure	Included within Other PPE	Total
Opening balance	236 488 257	1 093 131	237 581 388
Additions/capital expenditure	39 567 365	-	39 567 365
Other movements classification]	(549 774)	549 774	-
	275 505 848	1 642 905	277 148 753

A register containing the information required by section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

10. Intangible assets

	2016			2015		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment	Carrying value
Computer software	863 321	(545 695)	317 626	863 321	(418 144)	445 177

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2016

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	445 177	(127 551)	317 626

Reconciliation of intangible assets - 2015

	Opening balance	Amortisation	Total
Computer software	479 616	(34 439)	445 177

Pledged as security

None of the above intangible assets have been pledged as security.

A register containing the information required by Section 63 of the Municipal Finance Management Act is available for inspection at the registered office of the municipality.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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11. Heritage assets

	2016			2015		
	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value	Cost / Valuation	Accumulated impairment losses	Carrying value
Historical buildings	561 001	-	561 001	561 001	-	561 001

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2016

	Opening balance	Total
Historical buildings	561 001	561 001

Reconciliation of heritage assets 2015

	Opening balance	Total
Historical buildings	561 001	561 001

Heritage assets which fair values cannot be reliably measured

This is land used to manufacture bricks that were used to build the Union Buildings in Pretoria (Tshwane).

12. Operating lease

Government garage

Opening balance	1 199 646	871 174
Movement for the year	683 858	328 472
	1 883 504	1 199 646

Minimum lease payments due: Government Garage

- within one year	3 530 841	2 759 638
- in second to fifth year inclusive	3 336 907	5 191 682
	6 867 748	7 951 320

Operating lease - Government Garage

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for certain of its motor vehicles. Leases for motor vehicle are negotiated for an average of three years and rentals are fixed for the full term of the lease.

Operating lease - Abrahamsrust Resort

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the municipality for rental of property situated in Abrahamsrust.

The municipality has a 50 year lease option that expires on 31 March 2017.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
13. Finance lease obligation		
Minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	2 817 935	-
- in second to fifth year inclusive	12 018 726	-
- later than five years	289 543	-
	<u>15 126 204</u>	<u>-</u>
less: future finance charges	(3 293 985)	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	<u>11 832 219</u>	<u>-</u>
Present value of minimum lease payments due		
- within one year	1 742 714	-
- in second to fifth year inclusive	9 802 780	-
- later than five years	286 725	-
	<u>11 832 219</u>	<u>-</u>
Non-current liabilities	10 089 504	-
Current liabilities	1 742 715	-
	<u>11 832 219</u>	<u>-</u>

It is municipality policy to lease certain motor vehicles and equipment under finance leases.

The average lease term was 3 and 5 years and the average effective borrowing rate was 10% (2015: -%).

Interest rates are fixed at the contract date. All leases have fixed repayments and no arrangements have been entered into for contingent rent.

14. Payables from exchange transactions

Accrued bonus	4 453 544	3 618 350
Accrued expense	113 253 762	92 645 076
Accrued leave pay	14 538 109	12 364 983
Eskom	26 449 491	28 160 457
Payments received in advance	15 498 789	11 808 701
Rand Water	10 720 677	9 672 311
Retentions	13 813 667	10 508 765
Trade payables	15 961 887	13 838 935
	<u>214 689 926</u>	<u>182 617 578</u>

15. VAT payable

Tax refunds payables	<u>10 596 424</u>	<u>5 429 557</u>
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16. Consumer deposits

Water and electricity	<u>18 026 993</u>	<u>16 245 856</u>
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Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
17. Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts comprises of:		
Unspent conditional grants and receipts		
Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	704 984	704 984
Department of Energy	-	84
Department of Water Free State	-	10 230
Extended Public Works Programme	49 334	-
Sector Education Training Authority	-	611 322
Water Demand Management	79 057	-
	833 375	1 326 620
Movement during the year		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1 326 620	3 504 293
Additions during the year	202 401 654	264 817 718
Income recognition during the year	(202 894 899)	(266 995 391)
	833 375	1 326 620

See note 25 for reconciliation of grants from National/Provincial Government.

These amounts are invested in a ring-fenced investment until utilised.

18. Long term loan

Development Bank of Southern Africa Limited - Non-current portion	4 516 517	5 783 751
Development Bank of Southern Africa Limited - Current portion	1 267 234	1 163 296

Terms and conditions

The original loan amount approved was R19,000,000 but only R9,000,000 was disbursed in 2012/2013 financial year.

The interest on the loan is fixed at 8.67% with capitalisation every 6 months but will be 10.67% on arrear amounts.

The interest and capital repayment is made every 6 months in 14 equal instalments of R871,356 over 7 years.

The loan is unsecured but the application of the loan is conditional to specific projects.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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19. Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit plan

Reconciliation of employee benefits obligation - 2016

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Employee benefit cost medical	25 989 436	(849 158)	25 140 278
Employee benefits long service awards	15 537 619	(1 524 063)	14 013 556
	41 527 055	(2 373 221)	39 153 834

Reconciliation of employee benefits obligation - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Employee benefit cost medical	23 603 675	2 385 761	25 989 436
Employee benefits long service awards	15 818 226	(280 607)	15 537 619
	39 421 901	2 105 154	41 527 055

Employee benefit cost obligation

Post Employment Health Care Benefits

Balance at beginning of year	25 989 436	23 603 675
Current-service cost	467 711	474 986
Interest cost	2 227 127	2 037 462
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(2 218 536)	1 078 653
Employer benefit payments	(1 325 460)	(1 205 340)
	25 140 278	25 989 436

Continue Medical aid membership

Municipal employees contribute to accredited medical schemes.

The Municipality offers employees and continuation members the opportunity of belonging to one of several medical aid schemes, most of which offer a range of options pertaining to levels of cover.

Upon retirement, an employee may continue membership of the medical scheme. Upon a member's death-in-service or death-in-retirement, the surviving dependants may continue membership of the medical scheme.

Members contribute according to tables of contribution rates which differentiate between them on the type and number of dependants. Some options also differentiate on the basis of income.

In-service members that were employed prior to 2001 are entitled to a post-employment medical aid subsidy of 60% of the contribution payable. All current continuation members receive a 60% subsidy.

Upon a member's death-in-service or death-in-retirement, the surviving dependants will continue to receive the same 60% subsidy.

The obligation in respect of medical care contributions for retirement benefits is valued every year by independent qualified actuaries.

An actuarial valuation has been performed of the municipality's liability in respect of benefits to eligible retirees and retired employees of the municipality. The provision is utilised when eligible employees receive the value of the vested benefits.

The Projected Unit Credit Method has been used to value the liabilities.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
19. Employee benefit obligations (continued)		
Accrued Liability		
Category of member		
In-service members	10 562 509	9 887 335
Continuation members	14 577 769	16 102 101
All members		
Total liability	25 140 278	25 989 436
Value of asset	-	-
	25 140 278	25 989 436

Liabilities and experience adjustments are made. The table summarises the accrued liabilities and the plan assets for the current period and the previous period.

History of liabilities and assets		
Present value of accrued liability	25 140 278	25 989 436
Fair value of plan asset	-	-
	25 140 278	25 989 436

The experience adjustments for the current period is summarised below. Experience adjustments are the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred.

History of experience adjustments: Gains and losses		
Experience adjustment		
Liabilities: (gain) / loss	(2 218 536)	1 078 652
Assets: gain / (loss)	-	-
	(2 218 536)	1 078 652

Best estimate of benefits payments expected in next annual period		
2016/2017 (comparatives are for 2015/2016)		
Opening accrued liability	29 086 916	25 989 436
Current service cost	694 353	467 711
Interest cost	2 462 552	2 227 127
Benefit vestings	(1 407 864)	(1 281 168)
Total annual expense	-	-
	30 835 957	27 403 106

Key financial assumptions

The table summarises the financial assumption used.

Discount rates	9,04 %	8,79 %
Health care cost inflation rate	8,14 %	7,92 %
Net effective discount rate	0,83 %	0,80 %

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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19. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

The next contribution rate increase is assumed to occur at 1 January 2017.

Average retirement age	65
Continuation of membership at retirement	70%
Proportion assumed married at retirement	70%
Mortality during employment	SA 85-90
Mortality post-retirement	PA 90-1 ultimate

Withdrawal from service (sample annual rates)	Age	Females	Males
	20	24%	16%
	30	18%	12%
	40	10%	8%
	50	4%	4%
	>55	2%	2%

Number of in service members	54
Number of pensioners	38

Summarised results of the sensitivity analysis.

Sensitivity analysis on the accrued liability (R Millions)

Assumption	Change	In-service	Continuation	Total	% change
Central assumptions		10.563	14.578	25.140	
Health care inflation	1%	11.188	15.196	26.383	5
	-1%	9.600	13.839	23.438	(7)
Post-retirement mortality	-1 yr	10.901	15.187	26.088	4
Average retirement age	-1 yr	11.362	14.578	25.940	3

Note: The post-retirement mortality adjustment assumes that someone aged 70 will experience the mortality of someone aged 69. The liability is expected to increase under this scenario because members are expected to live longer.

The table above indicates, for example, that if medical inflation is 1% greater than the long-term assumption made, the liability will be 5% higher than that shown.

Long term service awards

Balance at beginning of year	15 537 619	15 818 226
Current-service cost	1 489 958	1 250 438
Interest cost	1 146 306	1 155 040
Actuarial (gain) / loss	(1 966 620)	(868 164)
Employer benefit payments	(2 193 707)	(1 817 921)
	14 013 556	15 537 619

Accrued liability

Value of long-service awards	13 775 349	15 205 102
Retirement gifts	238 207	332 517
	14 013 556	15 537 619

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
19. Employee benefit obligations (continued)		
Best estimate of benefits payments expected in next annual period 2016/2017 (comparatives are for 2015/2016)		
Opening accrued liability	15 537 619	15 818 226
Current service cost	1 489 958	1 250 438
Interest cost	1 146 306	1 155 040
Benefit vesting	(2 193 707)	(1 817 921)
Total annual expenses	-	-
	15 980 176	16 405 783

Long service awards

An actuarial valuation has been performed of the municipality's liability in respect of benefits to eligible employees of the municipality. The provision is utilised when eligible employees receive the value of the vested benefits.

	Female	Male	Total
Number of eligible employees	235	538	733
Average annual salary	173 332	165 693	168 015
Salary-weighted average age	44.1	44.8	44.6
Salary-weighted average past service	10.7	7.7	8.6

Metsimaholo Local Municipality offers employees long service awards for every 5 years of services completed. There are two policies in place.

Completed service (in years)	Long service bonuses % annual salary	Description
5	4.0%	(5/250 + 2%) x annual salary
10	7.0%	(10/250 + 3%) x annual salary
15	10.0%	(15/250 + 4%) x annual salary
20	11.0%	(15/250 + 5%) x annual salary
25,30,35,40,45	12.0%	(15/250 + 6%) x annual salary

733 Employees benefit from this policy

Special leave pay

55 of the employees receive an additional six days of annual leave once they reach their five years of service.

Retirement gifts

97 employees are entitled to receive a retirement gift of 2% of annual salary at retirement. Employees must have at least 20 years of service to be eligible for the benefit.

The Projected Unit Credit Method has been used to value the liabilities.

Key Financial assumptions

The table summarised the financial assumptions used.

Discount rates	8,46 %	7,93 %
General salary inflation rate (long term)	7,12 %	7,04 %
Net effective discount rate	1,25 %	0,83 %

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
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19. Employee benefit obligations (continued)

The salaries used in the valuation include an assumed increase on 1 July 2016 of 7.12%.
The next salary increase was assumed to take place in July 2017.

Average retirement age	65		
Mortality during employment	SA 85-90		
Withdrawal from service (sample annual rates)	Age	Females	Males
	20	24%	16%
	30	18%	12%
	40	10%	8%
	50	4%	4%
	>55	2%	2%

Sensitivity analysis on the accrued liability (R Millions)

Assumption	Change	Liability	% change
Central assumptions		14.014	
General salary inflation	+1%	14.888	6%
	-1%	13.222	-6%
Average retirement age	-2 yrs	12.616	-10%
	+2 yrs	15.194	8%
Withdrawal rates	-50%	15.952	14%

The table above indicates, for example, that if salary inflation is 1% greater than the long-term assumption made, the liability will be 6% higher than that shown.

20. Landfill closure provision

Reconciliation of landfill closure provision - 2016

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Environmental rehabilitation	44 894 029	4 724 649	49 618 678

Reconciliation of landfill closure provision - 2015

	Opening Balance	Additions	Total
Environmental rehabilitation	37 847 344	7 046 685	44 894 029

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
20. Landfill closure provision (continued)		
Provision for landfill closure		
The municipality engages in waste disposal operations from residential and business areas within the following areas:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deneyville - Oranjeville - Sasolburg 		
In terms of licensing of the landfill refuse sites, the municipality will incur licensing and rehabilitation costs to restore the sites at the end of its useful life. The landfill sites are not licensed and the municipality could incur penalties for not being licensed.		
The life spans for the individual landfill sites were calculated based on available air space and cover material available on the estimations of Metsimaholo Local Municipality as well as a survey of each landfill site by a qualify surveyor.		
The estimation of cost of capping and remediation is highly sensitive to many factors, including:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - where the landfill site pose a risk to the environment more stringent capping and remediation measures may be required - changing legislation may alter the minimum requirements for capping and remediation - availability of capping materials - site specific requirements may vary, as well as proposed end-use of the site - non-inflationary at linked costs like fuel - the condition of infrastructure on site at the time of closure, for instance fencing, and storm water management 		
The average predicated inflation rate is 6.3% per year for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2034		
SMEC is the the consultants for the calculation of the provision for rehabilitaion of landfill sites		
21. Service charges		
Sale of electricity	208 625 631	195 341 485
Sale of water	258 841 883	249 415 753
Sewerage and sanitation charges	19 713 892	18 086 696
Refuse removal	25 954 706	23 796 217
	513 136 112	486 640 151
Forgone income (free portion)		
Electricity	(4 305 657)	(8 377 080)
Sewerage and sanitation	(7 418 032)	(6 859 264)
Refuse removal	(8 930 777)	(8 286 481)
Water	(10 823 581)	(24 394 880)
	(31 478 047)	(47 917 705)
22. Other income		
Billboards	446 376	280 846
Building plan fees	228 625	240 217
Cemetery fees	501 811	288 071
Clearance certificates	243 021	241 985
Entrance fees	1 183 310	671 278
Fire services rendered	420 626	263 473
Lost library books	2 037	2 666
Photo copies	106 368	144 483
Private telephone calls	241 223	86 793
Sundry income	386 884	344 907
Tender documents sold	720 597	197 195
	4 480 878	2 761 914

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
23. Investment revenue		
Dividend revenue		
Dividends	96 022	88 183
Interest revenue		
Interest received	2 701 815	2 167 164
	2 797 837	2 255 347
24. Property rates		
Rates received		
Commercial	9 588 561	8 935 830
Heavy Industries	24 571 219	26 673 786
Residential	76 654 710	72 660 567
Small holdings and farms	9 402 652	8 892 871
State	10 114 060	9 465 024
Less: Income forgone	(15 885 707)	(15 328 985)
	114 445 495	111 299 093
Valuations		
5 year: Tax Holiday	49 237	40 621
Churches	108 325	108 860
Commercial	911 515	861 588
Heavy/light industries	918 276	997 216
Municipal	438 089	416 613
Public Benefit Organisation/Service Infrastructure	51 088	51 992
Residential	7 971 142	8 199 270
Small holdings and farms	2 971 355	2 933 789
State	685 716	677 166
allocated, unregistered stands	257 350	11 903
	14 362 093	14 299 018

Valuations on land and buildings are performed every four years. The last general valuation came into effect on 1 July 2013. Interim valuations are processed on an annual basis to take into account changes in individual property values due to alterations and subdivisions. The new general valuation will be implemented on 01 July 2017.

Rebates up to R35 000 (2015: R35 000) are granted to residential and state property owners.

Rates are levied on a monthly basis, except farmland that is levied on an annual basis. Interest at prime plus 1% per annum is levied on rates outstanding after due date for payment.

The following properties are exempted from property rates:

- Properties owned by a religious body or organisation and residential property occupied by a minister of religion in full time service of the church
- Road reserves
- Railway reserves

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
24. Property rates (continued)		
Tariff structure (cents per Rand)		
Business	0,01473	0,01389
Industries	0,03684	0,03475
Residential	0,00736	0,00694
State-owned property	0,01473	0,01389
Farmland		
Residential	0,00368	0,00347
Business	0,00736	0,00694
Industries	0,01845	0,01738
Private owned towns, Body Corporate, Sectional Titles	0,00368	0,00347
Mining	0,01845	0,01738
Agricultural	0,00185	0,00174
25. Government grants and subsidies		
Operating grants		
Energy efficiency and demand side grant	3 000 000	-
Equitable share	115 423 000	107 541 536
Expanded Public Works Programme Intergrated Grant	970 666	1 109 000
Financial management grant	1 600 000	1 600 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	930 000	934 000
Sector Education Training Authority Grant	986 976	1 098 314
	122 910 642	112 282 850
Capital grants		
Department of Co operative Governance and Traditional Affairs Grant	-	895 877
Department of Energy grant	29 000 084	7 999 916
Department of Water Affairs grant	7 429 632	5 989 770
Fezile Dabi District Municipality	-	21 587
Housing Development Agency	340 000	133 737 999
Municipal infrastructure grant	43 213 000	42 139 000
	79 982 716	190 784 149
	202 893 358	303 066 999
Conditional and Unconditional		
Included in above are the following grants and subsidies received:		
Conditional grants received	87 470 358	195 525 464
Unconditional grants received	115 423 000	107 541 535
	202 893 358	303 066 999

Equitable Share

In terms of the Constitution, this grant is used to subsidise the provision of basic services to indigent community members.

A Council Resolution was taken to use some of the grant for free basic services to residents. Equitable share is also used to allocate 6kl water, 25kWh electricity only in 2014/2015(not applicable in 2015/2016) and basic sewer per month to all households. Indigent households are allocated an additional 4kl of water, 50 kWh of electricity, additional sewer, refuse, and R50 per month on Rates.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
25. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Municipal system improvement grant		
Current-year receipts	930 000	934 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(930 000)	(934 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
To assist municipalities in building in-house capacity to perform their functions and stabilise institutional and governance systems.		
Financial management grant		
Current-year receipts	1 600 000	1 600 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(1 600 000)	(1 600 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
The Municipality received the Financial Management Grant from National Treasury. It is used for capacity building and assistance to financial services to improve service delivery.		
Expanded public works programme integrated grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	-	633 536
Current-year receipts	1 020 000	1 109 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(970 666)	(1 109 000)
Withheld	-	(633 536)
Unspent	(49 334)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
Appointment of workers on the Extended Public Works Program. The workers continue in July 2016 and were paid with the unspent grant of 30 June 2016.		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant		
Current-year receipts	43 213 000	42 139 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(43 213 000)	(42 139 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
Funds received for installation of infrastructure.		

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
25. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Department of Water Affairs Grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	10 230	-
Current-year receipts	3 500 000	6 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 510 230)	(5 989 770)
	<u>-</u>	<u>10 230</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
The Municipality received funds from the Department of Water Affairs for water purification.		
Department of Energy grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	84	-
Current-year receipts	29 000 000	8 000 000
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(29 000 084)	(7 999 916)
	<u>-</u>	<u>84</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
Installation of electricity in the Municipality's area, financed by the Department of Energy.		
Department of Co operative and Traditional Affairs		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	704 984	1 600 861
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(895 877)
	<u>704 984</u>	<u>704 984</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
Funds received for the installation of infrastructure.		
Fezile Dabi District Municipality Grant		
Current-year receipts	-	21 587
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	-	(21 587)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Computers donated by Fezile Dabi Districts Municipality.		
Sector Education Training Authority Grant		
Balance unspent at beginning of year	611 322	1 269 896
Current-year receipts	375 654	439 740
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(986 976)	(1 098 314)
	<u>-</u>	<u>611 322</u>
Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).		
The Municipality received funds from Sector Education Training Authority for excellence performance by human resources division. The funds must be utilised towards training. The process in appointing service providers to provide training was delayed.		

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
25. Government grants and subsidies (continued)		
Housing development agency		
Current-year receipts	340 000	133 737 999
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(340 000)	(133 737 999)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

Land was purchased and transferred into the name of the municipality by the Housing Development Agency. The land is earmarked for the development of mainly residential stands.

Water Demand Management

Current-year receipts	4 000 000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 920 943)	-
	<u>79 057</u>	<u>-</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

Grant from Free State Province to assist with water demand management.

Energy efficiency and demand side grant

Current-year receipts	3 000 000	-
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(3 000 000)	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17).

Grant from National Treasury to assist with electricity maintenance.

Changes in level of government grants

Based on the allocations set out in the Division of Revenue Act, (Act 53 of 2000), no significant changes in the level of government grant funding are expected over the forthcoming 3 financial years.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
26. Public contributions and donations		
Department of Sport (Library)	2 000 000	1 666 000
Rejuvenation	14 727 779	6 033 428
Public contributions and donations	2 015	-
	16 729 794	7 699 428
Reconciliation of conditional contributions		
Current-year receipts	16 729 794	7 699 428
Conditions met - transferred to revenue	(16 729 794)	(7 699 428)
	-	-

Conditions still to be met - remain liabilities (see note 17)

The funds transferred to current year were received from the Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture for the payment of salaries for library staff. A printer was donated by Millennium Pumps to Technical Services (R1 314). Electrical network installed in Chem City (R8 104 389) and Naledi (R5 071 957) by SASOL Rejuvenation. Electricity installed in Zamdela Extension 17 (R1 551 434) by MDV Developments. Land to the value for R700 donated by private developers. A compactor for the landfill site was donated and traffic circles were built by the Rejuvenation project 2014/2015 financial year.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
27. Employee related costs		
Basic	133 686 800	103 277 043
13th Cheques and other bonuses	10 021 761	6 413 408
Contribution post retirement	1 369 378	1 307 108
Defined contribution plans	22 744 181	16 032 026
Group Insurance	199 941	202 489
Housing benefits and allowances	974 329	592 450
Industrial council levy contributions	56 724	-
Leave pay accrual	1 497 640	2 082 277
Leave pay provision	3 008 319	(817 976)
Long-service awards	442 557	587 557
Medical aid - company contributions	13 855 637	9 663 054
Overtime payments	13 038 301	10 635 487
Standby Allowance	2 449 676	1 684 440
Transport allowance	16 020 791	13 274 274
Unemployment insurance fund contribution	1 171 950	810 781
	220 537 985	165 744 418
Remuneration of S M Molala - Municipal Manager (1/11/2012 -30/6/2016)		
Annual remuneration	1 579 846	1 476 490
Car allowance	240 000	240 000
Performance bonuses	80 130	-
Travel, motor car, accommodations, subsistence and other allowances	3 679	5 801
Telephone Allowance	36 000	36 000
	1 939 655	1 758 291
Remuneration of A Lambat - Chief Finance Officer (4/11/2013 -30/6/2016)		
Annual remuneration	1 680 531	1 570 590
Car allowance	24 000	24 000
Performance bonuses	68 926	-
Travel, motor car, accommodations, subsistence and other allowances	4 897	3 088
Telephone Allowance	30 000	30 000
	1 808 354	1 627 678
Remuneration of I S Mokgatle -Director Technical Service and Infrastructure (1/07/2014-30/6/2016)		
Annual remuneration	989 763	925 012
Car allowance	409 291	409 291
Telephone Allowance	30 000	30 000
Other	-	1 855
	1 429 054	1 366 158
Remuneration of M L M Maseola -Director Organisational Development and Corporate Services (1/02/2013-30/6/2016)		
Annual remuneration	1 216 417	1 136 838
Car allowance	120 000	120 000
Performance bonuses	64 104	-
Housing subsidy	120 000	120 000
Telephone allowance	30 000	30 000
Other	5 614	11 784
	1 556 135	1 418 622

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
27. Employee related costs (continued)		
Remuneration of S J Lempe - Director Social Services (1/02/2013-/30/06/2016)		
Annual remuneration	1 137 797	1 063 362
Car allowance	190 000	190 000
Performance bonuses	64 104	-
Housing subsidy	120 000	120 000
Transport claims	335	2 676
Telephone Allowance	30 000	30 000
Acting allowance as Municipal Manager	19 450	-
	1 561 686	1 406 038
Remuneration of S J Monyaki - Director Economic Development		
Annual remuneration	1 073 597	1 003 362
Car allowance	270 000	270 000
Performance bonuses	64 104	-
Housing subsidy	100 000	100 000
Transport claims	3 166	3 291
Telephone Allowance	30 000	30 000
Acting Allowance as Municipal Manager	24 300	-
	1 565 167	1 406 653
Total Employee related cost	230 398 036	174 727 858

The remuneration of staff is within the upper limits of the SALGA Bargaining Council determinations.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
28. Remuneration of Councillors		
Executive Mayor	807 929	766 897
Council Whip	570 843	580 390
Mayoral Committee Members	4 889 311	4 643 120
Speaker	650 514	617 689
Councillors	8 328 336	7 801 416
	15 246 933	14 409 512

Remuneration per councillor

Executive Mayor

Maklaku BT 807 929 766 896

Council Whip

Soetsang TL (Till 31 October 2015) 205 146 580 389

Makhoba KJ (Council Whip from 25 November 2015) 365 696 -

Mayoral Committee Members

Khonto MW 611 164 580 390

Kubheka NJ 611 164 580 390

Mabasa KT 611 164 580 390

Mabefu RJ 611 164 580 390

Makhoba KJ (Council Whip from 25 November 2015) 245 467 580 390

Radebe AN 611 164 580 390

Semonyo LS 611 164 580 390

Tshongwe SL 611 164 580 390

Mtshali NM (MAYCO member 25 November 2015) 365 696 -

Speaker

Matena SZ 650 515 617 689

Councillors

Chebase LR 255 306 244 676

Coetzer FC 258 104 244 676

Du Plessis J 258 104 244 676

Du Toit T 258 104 244 676

Geyser JJ 258 104 244 676

Grobbelaar JJ 258 104 244 676

Holt S (Resigned 13 February 2015) - 152 137

Khunou SB 258 104 244 676

Lelahla JM 258 104 244 676

Machafa MF 258 104 244 676

Mahlangu PJ 258 104 244 676

Mare AK 258 104 244 676

Maseko VJ 258 104 244 676

Mdola NL 258 104 244 676

Nnune MS 258 104 244 676

Mofokeng SS 258 104 244 676

Mofokeng TJ 258 104 244 676

Mokoena DE 258 104 244 676

Moolman HJ 258 104 244 676

Moreki S 258 104 244 676

Mosia MM 258 104 244 676

Mosia TE (Chairperson MPAC- 17 September 2014) 571 810 480 245

Mtshali NM (MAYCO member 25 November 2015) 103 665 244 676

Nthebe MD 258 104 244 676

Ntoane MG 258 104 244 676

Oswald DM 258 104 244 676

Poho MS 258 104 244 676

Rampala AM (Appointed 13 March 2015) 258 104 73 432

Sejaki MN 258 104 244 676

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
28. Remuneration of Councillors (continued)		
Soetsang TL (Council Whip till 31 October 2015)	170 643	-
Tamane MA	258 104	244 676
Van der Walt MC	258 104	244 676
Viljoen JD	258 104	244 676
	15 246 933	14 409 512

The remuneration of the political office-bearers and councillors are within the upper limits as determined by the framework envisaged in section 219 of the Constitution.

29. Depreciation and amortisation

Intangible assets	127 551	34 439
Investment property	25 791	25 791
Property, plant and equipment	41 903 762	38 631 868
	42 057 104	38 692 098

30. Finance costs

Current borrowings	623 306	672 683
Other interest paid	368 041	3 929 444
	991 347	4 602 127

31. Debt impairment

Contributions to debt impairment provision	127 716 421	114 845 605
Receivables from exchange transactions	91 916 543	86 813 685
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	35 799 878	28 031 920
	127 716 421	114 845 605

32. Bulk purchases

Electricity	187 804 595	166 459 204
Water	129 932 071	112 761 064
	317 736 666	279 220 268

2016	Total sales (units)	Less total purchases (units)	(Loss)/gain (units)	% loss on purchases	Rand value of loss at purchase price
Electricity	207 819 924	215 018 959	(7 199 035)	(3)%	5 597 825
Water	16 926 683	20 197 584	(3 270 901)	(16)%	22 108 523
	224 746 607	235 216 543	(10 469 936)		27 706 348

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

				2016 R	2015 R
32. Bulk purchases (continued)					
2015	Total sales (units)	Less total purchases (units)	(Loss)/gain (units)	% loss on purchases	Rand value of loss at purchase price
Electricity	197 664 137	215 447 365	(17 783 228)	(8)%	10 360 313
Water	14 263 322	20 087 867	(5 824 545)	(29)%	34 655 572
	211 927 459	235 535 232	(23 607 773)		45 015 885

Unaccounted consumption can be a result of:

- Distributions losses;
- Internal use that is not metered and not read;
- Illegal connections and theft.

33. Contracted services

Specialist Services	14 291 285	62 904 492
Other Contractors	16 684 891	13 934 363
	30 976 176	76 838 855

Specialist Services

Security services	14 291 285	69 404 492
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Other Contractors

Cash security	336 834	112 054
Cleaning services	2 198 364	1 683 389
Delivery of summonses/traffic fines	1 777 436	1 335 079
Disconnection and re-connection of services	531 190	709 290
Easy pay commission	668 968	700 344
Electricity pre-paid service	7 197 983	6 182 418
Printing services	3 974 116	3 211 789
	16 684 891	13 934 363

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
34. General expenses		
Advertising	896 179	1 436 535
Auditors remuneration	4 741 151	5 608 452
Bank charges	339 111	422 017
Bursaries	2 704 000	1 927 880
Cleaning	159 715	-
Computer expenses	6 626 044	2 812 371
Conferences and seminars	1 157 743	793 461
Connection charges	92 157	631 286
Consulting and professional fees	18 838 187	10 781 877
Electricity charges	-	8 423
Entertainment	145 230	98 811
Fuel and oil	5 687 522	4 444 784
Insurance	1 753 885	1 197 709
Magazines, books and periodicals	27 090	9 485
Marketing	476 370	481 580
Medical expenses	53 223	227 798
Other expenses	1 365 819	1 320 372
Pest control	22 518	-
Postage and courier	1 708 987	1 447 025
Printing and stationery	672 573	725 469
Promotions	9 974	3 736
Provision for Rehabilitation of landfill site	4 724 649	7 046 685
Public Programme	4 010 023	1 838 470
Rental equipment	5 602 428	1 685 877
Royalties and license fees	361 693	328 779
Seed Trees Shrubs Topdressing	1 171	-
Sewer Treatment	14 963 955	14 278 052
Skill Development Levy	1 895 793	1 466 745
Stocks and materials	3 957 654	770 396
Subscriptions and membership fees	2 325 868	2 120 140
Telephone	2 112 886	1 942 635
Title deed search fees and valuation cost	249 513	640 618
Training	1 376 192	1 581 533
Training LG SETA	111 924	310 072
Travel - local	1 242 533	1 250 388
Uniforms	921 752	596 720
	91 335 512	70 236 181

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
35. Cash generated from operations		
Surplus	40 194 123	157 649 720
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	42 057 103	38 692 099
(Loss) gain on sale of inventory	(409 049)	5 157 814
Fair value adjustment on stands	(6 491 043)	-
Fair value adjustments	(3 909 424)	526 416
Loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment	(1 425 535)	(563 009)
Housing Development Agency -land	(340 000)	(133 737 999)
Infrastructure donated	(14 730 494)	-
Debt impairment	127 716 421	114 845 605
Movements in operating lease assets and accruals	683 858	328 472
Movements in retirement benefit assets and liabilities	1 811 935	1 894 665
Movements in land fill closure provisions	4 724 649	7 046 685
Current leave and bonus accrual	3 008 320	(817 977)
Transfer from Inventory to PPE - non-cash items	-	(2 041 093)
Changes in working capital:		
Inventories	(27 401)	2 654 616
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	(36 929 391)	(43 099 428)
Receivables from exchange transactions	(114 249 540)	(123 186 476)
Payables from exchange transactions	29 064 028	15 991 061
VAT	5 166 867	3 145 756
Unspent conditional grants and receipts	(493 245)	(2 177 673)
Consumer deposits	1 781 137	2 445 663
	77 203 319	44 754 917

36. Financial instruments disclosure

Categories of financial instruments

2016

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Other financial assets - Listed shares	2 783 139	-	2 783 139
Other financial assets - Unit trust	1 303 696	-	1 303 696
Other financial assets -Investment	-	30 641	30 641
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	64 171 138	64 171 138
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	146 286 900	146 286 900
Cash and cash equivalents	-	14 345 478	14 345 478
	4 086 835	224 834 157	228 920 992

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Finance lease obligation	11 832 219	11 832 219
Payables from exchange transactions	214 689 926	214 689 926
Consumer deposits	18 026 993	18 026 993
Short term portion - Long term loan	1 267 234	1 267 234
Non- current Long term loan	4 516 517	4 516 517
	250 332 889	250 332 889

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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	2016 R	2015 R
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. Financial instruments disclosure (continued)

2015

Financial assets

	At fair value	At amortised cost	Total
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	-	63 041 625	63 041 625
Receivables from exchange transactions	-	123 953 903	123 953 903
Cash and cash equivalents	-	26 194 963	26 194 963
Other financial assets Listed shares	3 058 871	-	3 058 871
Other financial assets -Investment	-	30 641	30 641
Other financial assets -Unit trust	1 220 870	-	1 220 870
	4 279 741	213 221 132	217 500 873

Financial liabilities

	At amortised cost	Total
Payables from exchange transactions	182 617 578	182 617 578
Non - current - Long term loan	5 783 751	5 783 751
Short term loan	1 163 296	1 163 296
Consumer deposits	16 245 856	16 245 856
	205 810 481	205 810 481

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	2016 R	2015 R
37. Commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Property, plant and equipment including infrastructure	95 268 875	42 642 064
Total capital commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	95 268 875	42 642 064
Authorised operational expenditure		
Already contracted for but not provided for		
• Expenditure	33 863 706	44 393 067
Total operational commitments		
Already contracted for but not provided for	33 863 706	44 393 067
Total commitments		
Total commitments		
Authorised capital expenditure	95 268 875	42 642 064
Authorised operational expenditure	33 863 706	44 393 067
	129 132 581	87 035 131

This committed expenditure relates to contracts and will be financed by available bank facilities, accumulated surpluses, existing cash resources, funds internally generated, etc.

Operating leases - as lessee (expense)

Operating leases - as lessor (income)

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
38. Contingencies		
Housing loans		
Guarantees for housing loans to employees at financial institutions	30 161	30 161
Leabea ans Associates (Employee related matters)		
Kavita N.O and SAMWU Taxation	-	180 000
Kriel	-	50 000
Klaumanns & Roux	-	124 987
Roux JJ (re-instatement)	3 000 000	-
Klauman -Moller (re-instatement)	4 000 000	-
Kriel HJ (re-instatement)	3 000 000	-
SAMWU	-	80 000
SAMWU Mijikane	-	100 000
Hermoepect	-	200 000
Maroka Attorneys		
Sally-Anne Morgan/Metsimaholo Municipality	-	18 603
H Momberg/Metsimaholo Municipality	-	24 386
G M Marx/Metsimaholo Municipality	-	77 113
T Semeya/Metsimaholo Municipality	-	18 648
Nkaiseng Attorneys		
Nkadimeng/Metsimaholo Municipality	-	100 000
Meyer Beukes (Settled)	-	35 000
Majavu Incorporated		
Mansi/Metsimaholo Municipality	-	1 000 000
Melato Attorneys		
State/F J Motloun (settled)	-	40 000
Boitumelp Maubane Attorneys		
Mayoral Trust	-	500 000
Special consent erf 3314 Sasolburg	-	250 000
Ndobela Attorneys		
Labour Matters	180 000	300 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Human CW	44 474	-
Rasegoete & Associates Incorporated		
Metsimaholo Municipality/S P Mogale and another	-	25 000
Mkwanazi Melato Inc		
Metsimaholo Municipality/I A van der Walt	47 265	180 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/A Maredi	27 256	200 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/J Schoultz	58 365	180 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/S Maboe	190 000	400 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Mpembe	44 377	180 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Mpembe	-	200 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Mohlakane	57 816	380 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Manoto	65 159	180 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Elite Tent	68 578	190 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Mbongo	46 950	400 000
Metsimaholo Municipality/Saaiman R	100 000	-
Metsimaholo Municipality/ Fouche Quinton	18 000	-
Metsimaholo Municipality/ Vaal Panelbeaters	35 000	-
Ponoane Attorneys		
SAMWU/Metsimaholo Municipality (S S Sediane)	-	40 000
Labour cases/Metsimaholo Municipality (settled in 2014/2015)	-	133 688
L Lehani/Metsimaholo Local Municipality (settled in 2014/2015)	233 368	22 182
Erwee Andries/Metsimaholo Local Municipality	38 645	-
Adolff Attorneys		
Metsimaholo Municipality/Van der Vyver C	13 186	-
Metsimaholo Municipality/Van Zyl J	12 135	-
Metsimaholo Municipality/Calitz ACJ	111 182	-
Internal Legal Division		
Ward PD/Metsimaholo Local Municipality	3 686	-
Rhani DV/Metsimaholo Local Municipality	4 515	-

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

	2016 R	2015 R
38. Contingencies (continued)		
Vosloo A/Metsimaholo Local Municipality	1 443	-
Aztek Furnance and MEC SUP CC /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	38 399	-
Le Roux JM /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	18 937	-
Loots SJH /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	35 000	-
Trauernicht M/Metsimaholo Local Municipality	16 184	-
Mokoena L /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	12 639	-
Prinsloo JM /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	4 321	-
Coertze J /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	15 929	-
Pretorius IEM /Metsimaholo Local Municipality	2 835	-
IMATU obo Smith E Labour dispute	75 000	-
IMATU obo Van Rooyen F Labour dispute	75 000	-
	11 725 805	5 839 768

Unlicensed landfill site

The municipality managed three landfill sites without the required licenses in contravention of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008). In terms of section 68(1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 a fine of R10 million or imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years for any person convicted of the offence could be imposed. Furthermore, the municipality may be subject to legal action by other institutions or members of the public since unauthorised landfill sites are operated that could have an environmental, health or safety risk to the community

39. Related parties

Relationships

- Phepheng Lelahla JM
- Nthebe MD
- Maseko VJ
- Grobbelaar JJ

- Soetsang T L
- Mofokeng TJ

- Mosia TE
- Mahlangu PJ
- Radebe AN
- Makhoba KJ
- Molala SM
- Maseola M

- Monyaki SJ

- Lambat A

Post employment benefit plan for employees
Members of key management
Executive Council Members

Grey Construction (Civil & Mechanical)
Alaska One Enterprise (Pty) Ltd
Living Fountains (Church)
In his footprints (Non-profitable Charity organisation)
Tuso Hunges (Non-profitable Charity organisation)
Nyakaza Mfazi Primary co-operative limited
Asazi funeral parlour
Asazi Inn
Soxi Electronics and IT Centre
Kgutlo Thako Funeral Services
Maitshokolla Cooperative
Paballo Ya Bomme
Afriscapes CC (Capacity building)
Khumase CC (Construction and transport)
Wealthpros(General Trading)
Raleoa Trading (Tourism retail)
Bold Moves 198 (Properties, tourism, retail)
Lambat & Pochee Chartered Accountants
New Redruth Motors CC
Refer to note 19
Refer to note 27
Refer to note 28

40. Prior period errors

Below is a summary of the total effect that the prior period errors, changes in accounting policies and reclassifications of comparatives had on the amounts previously disclosed in the annual financial statements, followed by a description of each individual prior period error with the amounts involved.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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40. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial performance	Balance as	Prior period	Reclassified	Total
Revenue	previously reported	error	(note 42)	
Service charges	486 640 151	-	-	486 640 151
Levies refuse dump yard	1 070 621	-	-	1 070 621
Rental of facilities and equipment	4 599 853	-	-	4 599 853
Interest received - trading	14 576 318	-	-	14 576 318
Interest received - investments	2 167 164	-	-	2 167 164
Dividends	88 183	-	-	88 183
Non- payment fees	2 330 959	-	-	2 330 959
Licence and permits	148 515	-	-	148 515
Fines	22 876 411	-	-	22 876 411
Connection fees	1 614 315	-	-	1 614 315
Property rates	111 299 093	-	-	111 299 093
Government grants and subsidies	302 817 718	249 280	-	303 066 998
Public contributions and donations	7 699 428	-	-	7 699 428
Other income	2 761 913	-	-	2 761 913
Income legal cost	4 254 028	-	-	4 254 028
Gains on disposal of assets	475 011	-	(475 011)	-
	965 419 681	249 280	(475 011)	965 193 950
Expenses				
Employee related cost	(175 079 691)	351 830	-	(174 727 861)
Remuneration of councillors	(14 409 512)	-	-	(14 409 512)
Depreciation and amortisation	(38 692 098)	-	-	(38 692 098)
Debt Impairment	(114 845 605)	-	-	(114 845 605)
Finance cost	(4 602 127)	-	-	(4 602 127)
Repairs and maintenance	(25 693 030)	745 981	-	(24 947 049)
Bulk purchases	(279 220 268)	-	-	(279 220 268)
Contracted services	(83 216 302)	6 377 444	-	(76 838 858)
General expenses	(69 902 450)	(333 734)	-	(70 236 184)
Operating Lease	(3 758 843)	(144 622)	-	(3 903 465)
Loss on disposal of assets	(5 401 585)	-	5 401 585	-
	(814 821 511)	6 996 899	5 401 585	(802 423 027)
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	-	-	(5 401 585)	(5 401 585)
Fair value adjustments	1 139 610	(1 667 177)	-	(527 567)
Actuarial gain / (loss)	41 262	(251 751)	-	(210 489)
Sale of stands (Loss on sale)	446 583	-	-	446 583
Loss on inventory	(114 814)	-	475 011	360 197
Fair value of shares	211 640	-	-	211 640
	1 724 281	(1 918 928)	(4 926 574)	(5 121 221)
Statement of financial position	Balance as	Prior period	Reclassification	Total
Current assets	previously reported	error	n (note 42)	
Inventory	8 700 967	(310 000)	-	8 390 967
Receivables from exchange transactions	123 953 903	-	-	123 953 903
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	64 467 759	(1 426 134)	-	63 041 625
Cash and cash equivalents	26 194 963	-	-	26 194 963
Other Financial Assets	5 886 282	-	-	5 886 282
	229 203 874	(1 736 134)	-	227 467 740

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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40. Prior period errors (continued)

Non-current assets

Investment property	86 415 127	-	-	86 415 127
Property, plant and equipment	1 079 810 641	120 000	-	1 079 930 641
Intangible assets	445 177	-	-	445 177
Heritage assets	561 001	-	-	561 001
	1 167 231 946	120 000	-	1 167 351 946

Current liabilities

Other liabilities	1 199 646	-	-	1 199 646
Payables from exchange transactions	189 047 559	(6 429 983)	-	182 617 576
VAT payable	5 438 487	(8 930)	-	5 429 557
Consumer deposits	16 245 856	-	-	16 245 856
Unspent conditional grants	1 575 900	(249 280)	-	1 326 620
Short term portion -Long term loan	1 163 296	-	-	1 163 296
	214 670 744	(6 688 193)	-	207 982 551

Non-current liabilities

Long term loan	5 783 751	-	-	5 783 751
Employee benefit obligations	44 624 535	(3 097 480)	-	41 527 055
Landfill closure provision	44 894 029	-	-	44 894 029
	95 302 315	(3 097 480)	-	92 204 835

Net assets

Accumulated surplus - opening balance	1 086 462 761	2 842 289	-	1 089 305 050
(Surplus) / deficit for the year	-	5 327 251	-	5 327 251
	1 086 462 761	8 169 540	-	1 094 632 301

1. Expenses not accrued in prior years

Some general expenses,repairs and maintenance,operating leasehold and contracted services were incorrectly accrued in 2013/2014 and 2014/2015 years. These have been corrected and the 2013/2014 amounts restated accordingly.

Statement of financial position

Adjustment against the opening accumulated surplus 1 July 2014	-	192 735
Decrease in payables from exchange transactions	-	6 429 984
	-	6 622 719

Statement of financial performance

Increase in general expenditure	-	356 083
Decrease in repairs and maintenance	-	(745 980)
Increase in operating lease cost	-	144 622
Decrease in Contracted Services	-	(6 377 444)
	-	(6 622 719)

2. Revenue incorrectly accounted in the prior years

Rates were incorrectly billed in 2013/2014 years. These have been corrected and the 2014/2015 amounts be restated accordingly.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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40. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial position

Adjustment against the opening accumulated surplus 1 July 2014

Increase in receivables from non -exchange transactions

-	(227 624)
-	227 624
-	-

3. Adjust of fair value on non -exchange transactions

Long term debtors were corrected in 2014/2015 financial year. The fair value(discouinting was corrected).

Statement of financial position

Decrease in receivables from non -exchange transactions

-	(1 667 177)
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Statement of financial performance

Decrease in fair value adjustments

-	1 667 177
---	-----------

4. Adjustment of SETA grant

The unspent grant from SETA was adjusted as a prior year payment was made.

Statement of financial position

Decrease of unspent grant

-	249 280
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Statement of financial performance

Increase in grants and subsidies

-	(249 280)
---	-----------

5. Assets identified

PPE (assets) identified and taken on in 2014/2015 financial year. These have been corrected and the 2014/2015 PPE restated accordingly.

Statement of financial position

Increase in PPE

Decrease in accumulated surplus

-	120 000
-	(120 000)
-	-

6. Inventory(stands) identified

It was identified that attends were included in Inventory and PPE in 2014/2015 financial year. These have been corrected and the 2014/2015 inventory restated accordingly.

Statement of financial position

Decrease in Inventory

Increase in accumulated surplus

-	(310 000)
-	310 000
-	-

7. VAT

Some VAT were incorrectly accounted for in the 2014/2015 years. These have been corrected and the prior year amounts restated accordingly.

Statement of financial position

Increase in VAT

-	8 931
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Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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40. Prior period errors (continued)

Statement of financial performance

Decrease in general expenditure	-	(8 931)
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8. Bursary recover

An employee left the service of the Municipality and must pay back the bursary.

Statement of financial position

Increase in receivables from non - exchange	-	13 419
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Statement of financial performance

Decrease in bursary	-	(13 419)
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9. Employee benefit obligation

The calculation for the provision of employee benefit obligation (medical aid) was recalculated from July 2013.

Statement of financial position

Adjustment against the opening accumulated surplus 1 July 2014	-	(2 997 401)
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Decrease in Employee Benefits	-	3 097 480
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	-	100 079
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Statement of financial performance

Decrease in employee cost	-	351 830
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Increase in Actuarial loss	-	(251 751)
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	-	100 079
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10. Deviations and Irregular expenditure

Deviations was adjusted from R61 043 963 to R61 284 654 that were not included.

Irregular expenditure was adjusted from R48 211 291(2014/2015) to R46 757 428 restated. The amounts written off in terms of Council resolution 11.2 of 30 June 2015 are adjusted from R23 389 857 to R9 729 635. The Council resolution in June 2016 replace most of item 11.2 on June 2015

41. Change in estimate

Property, plant and equipment

The useful life of property, plant and equipment items in the asset register on 1 July 2014 was extended with 2 and 3 years. The effect of this revision has decreased the depreciation charges for the current and future periods by R 657,569. No changes in 2015/2016 financial year that related to previous years.

42. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified.

The effects of the reclassification are set out in note 40.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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42. Comparative figures (continued)

Statement of financial performance - extract

	Comparative figures previously reported	Reclassification	After reclassification
Gain on disposal of assets	475 011	(475 011)	-
Loss on disposal of assets	(5 401 585)	5 401 585	-
Gain/(loss) on disposal of assets	-	(5 401 585)	(5 401 585)
Loss on inventory	-	475 011	475 011
Total	(4 926 574)	-	(4 926 574)

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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43. Risk management

Financial risk management

The municipality's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

The municipality's risk to liquidity is a result of the funds available to cover future commitments. The municipality manages liquidity risk through an ongoing review of future commitments and credit facilities.

The table below analyses the municipality's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

At 30 June 2016	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Consumer deposits	18 026 993	-	-	-
Finance lease obligation	1 742 715	-	10 089 504	-
Other financial liabilities	1 267 234	-	4 516 517	-
Payables from exchange transactions	214 689 926	-	-	-
At 30 June 2015	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Consumer deposits	16 245 856	-	-	-
Short term portion - long term loan	1 163 296	-	-	-
Long term loan	-	-	5 783 751	-
Payables from exchange transactions	182 617 579	-	-	-

Credit risk

Credit risk consists mainly of cash deposits, cash equivalents and trade receivables. The municipality only deposits cash with major banks with high quality credit standing and limits exposure to any one counter-party.

Receivables comprise a widespread customer base. Management evaluated credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by management.

Financial assets exposed to credit risk at year end were as follows:

Financial instrument	2016	2015
Receivables from exchange transactions	146 286 900	123 953 903
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	64 171 138	63 041 625
Cash and cash equivalents	14 345 478	26 194 963
Other financial assets -short term	4 950 851	5 886 282

Market risk

Interest rate risk

The municipality's interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the municipality to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the municipality to fair value interest rate risk.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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44. Going concern

We draw attention to the fact that at 30 June 2016, the municipality had accumulated surplus of R 1 134 826 421 (2015: R1 086 462 761) and that the municipality's total assets exceed its liabilities by R 1 134 826 421 (2015: R1 086 462 761). Current liabilities exceed current assets by R3 800 570 (2015 Current assets exceed current liabilities by R14 533 137)

The municipality is experience some financial difficulties, indicators are as follows:

- suppliers are not paid within the legislative 30 days; The creditors payment period as calculated on 30 June 2016 is 162 days. This indicates the average number of days taken for creditors to be paid. Creditors as a percentage of cash is also high, 1 495% (2015: 721.7%). This indicator compares the amount owed to creditors to the cash on hand.
- slow collection and low recoverability of outstanding consumer accounts; The cumulative debtors impairment provision is 80%. This represent management's best estimate of the amount of accounts receivable that will not be paid by customers and will therefore be uncollectible in relation to the total debtors book.
- unfavourable financial ratios. Current liabilities as a percentage of net cash is also high, 479,7%. This indicator compares the short-term liabilities to cash inflow from operating activities.
- The debtors recovery period as calculated on 30 June 2016 is 442 days (30 June 2015 is 390 days) which indicated that creditors needs to be paid before debtors are recovered resulting in strained cashflow.
- The budget of maintenance is less than prescribe minimum by National Treasury.

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the municipality to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the accounting officer continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the municipality.

45. Events after the reporting date

No events took place after the reporting date.

46. Unauthorised expenditure

Opening balance	77 901 967	117 225 894
Incurred during the current year	19 367 544	77 888 603
Approval by Council or condoned July 2012	-	(83 443 160)
Approval by Council or condoned July 2015	-	(33 769 370)
Condoned by Council November 2015	(25 983 230)	-
Condoned by Council May 2016	(51 905 373)	-
	19 380 908	77 901 967

Details of unauthorised expenditure - current year

Financial services	19 367 544	-
Budget: R38 011 420		
Actual expenditure: R57 378 964		

Details of unauthorised expenditure - prior year

Financial services	-	25 418 901
Budget: R36 827 950		
Actual expenditure: R62 246 851		
Local Economic Development and Housing	-	564 329
Budget: R21 576 410		
Actual expenditure R22 140 739		
Unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure due to labour unrest exceed the limit as per MFMA	-	51 905 373
	-	77 888 603

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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47. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Opening balance	12 786 199	8 856 755
Incurred in the current year	158 840	3 929 444
Written off Council meeting October 2015	(6 766 419)	-
Written off Council November 2015	(3 790 763)	-
	2 387 857	12 786 199

Analysis of expenditure

Telkom- Payment of telephone accounts. Interest charged on the late payment of accounts	18 233	37 848
Sheriff Sasolburg - Payment of interest	2 288	3 643
BHR - Payment of interest on late payment of copies	-	2 744
Sasol - Payment of interest of late payment of petrol account	-	10 296
Auditor General - Interest on late payment	5 932	54 382
Rand Water - Interest on the late payment of water account	5	23 911
SA Post Office - Interest on late payment	-	20
ESKOM - Interest paid on the late payments of electricity accounts	121 959	3 790 764
Free State Provincial Government - Late payment of licence fees	7 301	742
Development Bank of South Africa - partial5 094 payment of repayment of loan	-	5 094
SAICE - interest on late payment	361	-
SARS late submission of EMP501	1 654	-
SABC -late payment of licence	1 107	-
	158 840	3 929 444

48. Irregular expenditure

Opening balance	228 943 576	207 143 293
Add: Irregular Expenditure - current year	12 708 746	46 757 428
Less: Amounts written off item 11,1 Council 30 June 2015	-	(15 227 510)
Less: Amounts written off Item 11,2 Council 30 June 2015	-	(9 729 635)
Less: Amounts written off Council Resolution June 2016	(27 392 762)	-
	214 259 560	228 943 576

Analysis of expenditure awaiting condonation per age classification

Not submitting the minimum quotations for acquiring goods and services	759 663	340 694
Unauthorised sole supplier	4 286 933	6 081 691
Supplier did not submit declarations of interest	21 280	640 345
Supplier not on the accredited prospective providers list and the listing requirements not met	165 865	1 191 292
Invoices deliberately split	-	169 708
Competitive bidding process not followed	3 622 469	20 849 699
Contract / SLA expired ie exceeds three years, no valid approval for extension	3 053 582	3 543 000
No supporting documentation (payment vouchers and/or tender documentation)	4 657	4 572 727
Bid specifications did not specify the minimum threshold for local production and content as required by PPR9	630 073	840 385
Tax clearance not submitted	164 224	8 527 887
	12 708 746	46 757 428

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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49. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act

Contributions to organised local government (SALGA)

Current year subscription / fee	2 300 000	2 100 000
Amount paid - current year	(2 300 000)	(2 100 000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Audit fees

Opening balance	-	(150 283)
Current year subscription / fee	4 741 151	5 813 116
Amount paid - current year	(4 741 151)	(5 608 451)
Amount paid - previous years	-	(54 382)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

PAYE and UIF

Current year subscription / fee	33 626 558	27 647 446
Amount paid - current year	(33 626 558)	(27 647 446)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Pension and medical aid deductions

Current year subscription / fee	58 741 181	42 123 803
Amount paid - current year	(58 741 181)	(42 123 803)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

VAT

VAT payable	<u>10 596 424</u>	<u>5 429 557</u>
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VAT output payables and VAT input receivables are shown in note 15.

All VAT returns have been submitted by the due date throughout the year.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

Notes to the Annual Financial Statements

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49. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Councillors' arrear consumer accounts

The following Councillors had arrear accounts outstanding for more than 90 days at 30 June 2016:

30 June 2016	Outstanding more than 90 days R	Total R
Chebase E (Acc no 601490)	37 428	37 428
Du Toit T (Acc no 525381)	235	235
Khunou PJ (Acc no 103351 and 575822))	2 757	2 757
Mabasa KT (Acc no 579460 and 600299)	3 486	3 486
Machaea MF (Acc no 103252 and 561530)	765	765
Mahlangu J (Acc no 612694)	120 560	120 560
Mofokeng TJ (Acc no 511539 and 579964)	51 579	51 579
Mosia MM (Acc no 555731)	6 463	6 463
Mtshali BP (Acc no 562315)	62 640	62 640
Moreki S (Acc no 526465)	58 600	58 600
Ntebe MD (Acc no 104154 and 578880)	66 918	66 918
Sejaki PS (Acc no 565498)	20 452	20 452
Semonyo JS (Acc no 103997)	4 110	4 110
Tamane WL (Acc no 551238)	44	44
	436 037	436 037
30 June 2015	Outstanding more than 90 days R	Total R
Chebase E (Acc no 601490)	33 121	33 121
Khonto MW (Acc no 528629)	6 874	6 874
Khunou PJ (Acc no 103351 and 575822))	9 700	9 700
Mabasa KT (Acc no 579460)	5 059	5 059
Machaea MF (Acc no 103252) (August 2014)	847	847
Mahlangu J (Acc no 612694)	93 311	93 311
Maseko VJ (Acc no 590415 and 611123) (December 2014)	549	549
Mdola NL (Acc no 799083 and 577984)	893	893
Mofokeng SS (Acc no 566560) (May 2015)	1 214	1 214
Mofokeng TJ (Acc no 511539)	72 476	72 476
Mokoena DE (Acc no 595204 and 611797) (November 2014)	4 660	4 660
Moreki S (Acc no 526465)	61 251	61 251
Mosia MM (Acc no 555731) March 2015)	2 644	2 644
Mtshali BP (Acc no 103466 and 562315)	88 772	88 772
Ntebe MD (Acc no 104154 and 578880)	90 300	90 300
Ntoane MG (Acc no 690333)	3 046	3 046
Poho MS (Acc no 512681 and 589204)	1 687	1 687
Radebe M (Acc no 526972) (October 2014)	533	533
Sejaki PS (Acc no 6012077 and 565498)	34 135	34 135
Tamane WL (Acc no 551238)	827	827
	511 899	511 899

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

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49. Additional disclosure in terms of Municipal Finance Management Act (continued)

Supply chain management regulations

In terms of section 36 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations any deviation from the Supply Chain Management Policy needs to be approved/condoned by the City Manager and noted by Council. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have been condoned.

Incident

Social crime prevention	52 148	50 649 420
Emergency	12 343 466	8 395 651
Quotations received outside the official procurement process	5 842 858	1 600 277
Sole suppliers	383 936	639 307
Other	917 402	-
	19 539 810	61 284 655

50. Deviation from supply chain management regulations

Paragraph 12(1)(d)(i) of Government gazette No. 27636 issued on 30 May 2005 states that a supply chain management policy must provide for the procurement of goods and services by way of a competitive bidding process.

Paragraph 36 of the same gazette states that the accounting officer may dispense with the official procurement process in certain circumstances, provided that he records the reasons for any deviations and reports them to the next meeting of the accounting officer and includes a note to the annual financial statements.

The reasons for these deviations were documented and reported to the accounting officer who considered them and subsequently approved the deviation from the normal supply chain management regulations. The expenses incurred as listed hereunder have been approved:

51. Budget differences

Material differences between budget and actual amounts

1. Service charges - Electricity sales and refuse charges were less than the budget.
2. Non-payment fees - Fees exceed the budget and the actions against the non-payers were restricted.
3. Billboards- Collection for billboards exceed the budget.
4. Building Plans - Collection for building plans is less than the budget due to non-submission of building plans by the community and due to economic decline.
5. Connection Plans - Less consumers applied for the new connections to service network than budgeted for.

Metsimaholo Local Municipality

Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 30 June 2016

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51. Budget differences (continued)

6. Cemetery Fees - Collection for cemetery exceed the budget.
7. Private Telephone Calls - Collection for telephone calls exceeded the budget.
8. Tender deposit - Collection for tender deposit exceeded the budget.
9. Fines - The fines allocated in terms of GRAP exceeded the budget.
10. Interest received - The adjustment budget increased for investments, resulting in additional income.
11. Government grants and subsidies - Exceeded the budget due to increase of R3 000 000 from Provincial government.
12. Income legal cost - Less actions were taken against consumers than anticipated with the budget.
13. Licences and permits - The money collected on licences and street trading were less than the budget.
14. Finance cost - Interest on external loans were lower as the loan commence only in May 2016.
15. Lease rental on operating lease - Government Garage expenditure.
16. Sewer treatment charges - Charges were lower than anticipated.
17. Housing of officials exceeded the budget due to a more staff participate in the scheme. The total remuneration of employees does not exceed the budget.
18. The line item, housing of councillors exceed the budget. Councillors restructured their packages.
19. Computer services exceeded the budget due to payment of licence fees for Microsoft.
20. Commission of electricity sales exceeded the budget as more consumers convert to pre-paid electricity meters.
21. Provision for impairment exceeded the budget as the non-payment of consumers and fines increased.
22. Property rates levied exceeded the budget by R11million.
23. Donations were made by the public for infrastructure that was not part of the budget.
24. Depreciation is R28 million less than the budget due to capital projects/items not finalised or implemented.
25. Less water were purchase than anticipated in the budget.
26. Contracted service - less were spent than budgeted.

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2016

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at Tuesday, 30 June 2015	Received during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at Thursday, 30 June 2016	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
Loan Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-
Structured loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding facility		-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa							
Loan 61006825	9000000	-	-	-	-	-	-
		6 947 048	-	1 163 296	5 783 752	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		6 947 048	-	1 163 296	5 783 752	-	-
Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	-	-	-	-	-
Annuity loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Government loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total external loans							
Loan Stock		-	-	-	-	-	-
Structured loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Funding facility		-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Bank of South Africa		6 947 048	-	1 163 296	5 783 752	-	-
Bonds		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix A

Schedule of external loans as at 30 June 2016

Loan Number	Redeemable	Balance at Tuesday, 30 June 2015	Received during the period	Redeemed written off during the period	Balance at Thursday, 30 June 2016	Carrying Value of Property, Plant & Equip Rand	Other Costs in accordance with the MFMA Rand
		Rand	Rand	Rand	Rand		
Annuity loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
Government loans		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		6 947 048	-	1 163 296	5 783 752	-	-

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2016	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation

[illegible]

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2016

Cost/Revaluation						Accumulated depreciation							
Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand

Heritage assets

Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	561 001	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
	561 001	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001

Specialised vehicles

Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other assets

General vehicles	32 108 817	-	-	-	-	32 108 817	(16 879 258)	-	-	(3 812 952)	-	(20 692 210)	11 416 607
Plant & equipment	17 981 363	1 130 361	-	-	-	19 111 724	(10 847 374)	-	-	(896 682)	-	(11 744 056)	7 367 668
Computer Equipment	40 201 744	18 009	-	-	-	40 219 753	(25 258 817)	-	-	(4 941 644)	-	(30 200 461)	10 019 292
Computer Software (part of computer equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	25 836 122	332 278	-	-	-	26 168 400	(17 976 645)	-	-	(2 534 690)	-	(20 511 335)	5 657 065
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bins and Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets - Leased	-	10 379 139	-	-	-	10 379 139	-	-	-	(129 433)	-	(129 433)	10 249 706
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	116 128 046	11 859 787	-	-	-	127 987 833	(70 962 094)	-	-	(12 315 401)	-	(83 277 495)	44 710 338

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2016	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Total property plant and equipment														
Land and buildings	360 122 884	6 568 503	-	-	-	-	366 691 387	(52 217 280)	-	-	(2 664 271)	-	(54 881 551)	311 809 836
Infrastructure	1 697 373 160	95 853 674	-	-	-	-	1 793 226 834	(970 514 067)	-	-	(26 924 092)	-	(997 438 159)	795 788 675
Community Assets	-	2 595 487	-	-	-	-	2 595 487	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 595 487
Heritage assets	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	116 128 046	11 859 787	-	-	-	-	127 987 833	(70 962 094)	-	-	(12 315 401)	-	(83 277 495)	44 710 338
	2 174 185 091	116 877 451	-	-	-	-	2 291 062 542	(1 093 693 441)	-	-	(41 903 764)	-	(1 135 597 205)	1 155 465 337
Agricultural/Biological assets														
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets														
Computers - software & programming	863 321	-	-	-	-	-	863 321	(418 144)	-	-	(127 548)	-	(545 692)	317 629
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	863 321	-	-	-	-	-	863 321	(418 144)	-	-	(127 548)	-	(545 692)	317 629
Investment properties														
Investment property	86 902 762	-	-	-	-	-	86 902 762	(487 635)	-	-	(25 791)	-	(513 426)	86 389 336
	86 902 762	-	-	-	-	-	86 902 762	(487 635)	-	-	(25 791)	-	(513 426)	86 389 336
Total														
Land and buildings	360 122 884	6 568 503	-	-	-	-	366 691 387	(52 217 280)	-	-	(2 664 271)	-	(54 881 551)	311 809 836
Infrastructure	1 697 373 160	95 853 674	-	-	-	-	1 793 226 834	(970 514 067)	-	-	(26 924 092)	-	(997 438 159)	795 788 675
Community Assets	-	2 595 487	-	-	-	-	2 595 487	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 595 487
Heritage assets	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	116 128 046	11 859 787	-	-	-	-	127 987 833	(70 962 094)	-	-	(12 315 401)	-	(83 277 495)	44 710 338
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	863 321	-	-	-	-	-	863 321	(418 144)	-	-	(127 548)	-	(545 692)	317 629
Investment properties	86 902 762	-	-	-	-	-	86 902 762	(487 635)	-	-	(25 791)	-	(513 426)	86 389 336
	2 261 951 174	116 877 451	-	-	-	-	2 378 828 625	(1 094 599 220)	-	-	(42 057 103)	-	(1 136 656 323)	1 242 172 302

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015	
Cost/Revaluation	Accumulated depreciation

[illegible]

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Heritage assets														
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
Specialised vehicles														
Refuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambulances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets														
General vehicles	28 590 186	4 034 828	(516 197)	-	-	-	32 108 817	(17 491 032)	363 159	-	248 615	-	(16 879 258)	15 229 559
Plant & equipment	17 231 500	1 143 108	(393 245)	-	-	-	17 981 363	(10 144 998)	300 532	-	(1 002 908)	-	(10 847 374)	7 133 989
Computer Equipment	40 083 473	118 271	-	-	-	-	40 201 744	(26 278 262)	-	-	1 019 445	-	(25 258 817)	14 942 927
Computer Software (part of computer equipment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	26 167 792	7 701	(339 371)	-	-	-	25 836 122	(19 291 204)	232 388	-	1 082 171	-	(17 976 645)	7 859 477
Office Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office Equipment - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abattoirs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Markets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security measures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Civic land and buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bins and Containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets - Leased	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus Assets - (Investment or Inventory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	112 072 951	5 303 908	(1 248 813)	-	-	-	116 128 046	(73 205 496)	896 079	-	1 347 323	-	(70 962 094)	45 165 952

Appendix B

Analysis of property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2015

Cost/Revaluation Accumulated depreciation

	Opening Balance Rand	Additions Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Revaluations Rand	Other changes, movements Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Opening Balance Rand	Disposals Rand	Transfers Rand	Depreciation Rand	Impairment loss Rand	Closing Balance Rand	Carrying value Rand
Total property plant and equipment														
Land and buildings	223 674 019	133 737 999	-	2 590 865	-	-	360 002 883	(49 553 049)	-	-	(2 664 231)	-	(52 217 280)	307 785 603
Infrastructure	1 650 762 495	47 184 155	(23 718)	(549 772)	-	-	1 697 373 160	(933 216 976)	17 866	-	(37 314 961)	-	(970 514 071)	726 859 089
Community Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	112 072 951	5 303 908	(1 248 813)	-	-	-	116 128 046	(73 205 496)	896 079	-	1 347 323	-	(70 962 094)	45 165 952
	1 987 070 466	186 226 062	(1 272 531)	2 041 093	-	-	2 174 065 090	1 055 975 521)	913 945	-	(38 631 869)	-	1 093 693 445)	1 080 371 645
Agricultural/Biological assets														
Agricultural	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets														
Computers - software & programming	863 321	-	-	-	-	-	863 321	(383 705)	-	-	(34 439)	-	(418 144)	445 177
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	863 321	-	-	-	-	-	863 321	(383 705)	-	-	(34 439)	-	(418 144)	445 177
Investment properties														
Investment property	86 902 762	-	-	-	-	-	86 902 762	(461 844)	-	-	(25 791)	-	(487 635)	86 415 127
	86 902 762	-	-	-	-	-	86 902 762	(461 844)	-	-	(25 791)	-	(487 635)	86 415 127
Total														
Land and buildings	223 674 019	133 737 999	-	2 590 865	-	-	360 002 883	(49 553 049)	-	-	(2 664 231)	-	(52 217 280)	307 785 603
Infrastructure	1 650 762 495	47 184 155	(23 718)	(549 772)	-	-	1 697 373 160	(933 216 976)	17 866	-	(37 314 961)	-	(970 514 071)	726 859 089
Community Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heritage assets	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	561 001	-	-	-	-	-	-	561 001
Specialised vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	112 072 951	5 303 908	(1 248 813)	-	-	-	116 128 046	(73 205 496)	896 079	-	1 347 323	-	(70 962 094)	45 165 952
Agricultural/Biological assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	863 321	-	-	-	-	-	863 321	(383 705)	-	-	(34 439)	-	(418 144)	445 177
Investment properties	86 902 762	-	-	-	-	-	86 902 762	(461 844)	-	-	(25 791)	-	(487 635)	86 415 127
	2 074 836 549	186 226 062	(1 272 531)	2 041 093	-	-	2 261 831 173	1 056 821 070)	913 945	-	(38 692 099)	-	1 094 599 224)	1 167 231 949

Appendix F
Disclosures of Grants and Subsidies in terms of Section 123 MFMA, 56 of 2003

Name of Grants	Name of organ of state or municipal entity	Quarterly Receipts					Quarterly Expenditure					Grants and Subsidies delayed / withheld					Reason for delay/withholding of funds	Did your municipality comply with the grant conditions in terms of grant framework in the latest Division of Revenue Act	Reason for noncompliance
		Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun	Sep	Dec	Mar	Jun	Jun		Yes/ No	
Local Government Financial Government Grant	National Treasury	1 600	-	-	-	-	237	422	311	630	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yes	
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	National Treasury	930	-	-	-	-	108	178	310	334	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yes	
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant	National Treasury	408	306	306	-	-	112	233	33	593	-	-	-	-	-	-	Previous year funds	Yes	
Water Services Operating Subsidy grant	National Treasury	875	1 750	875	-	-	-	2 549	521	430	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yes	
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	National Treasury	36 949	2 904	3 360	-	-	12 204	10 551	1 609	18 849	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yes	
Integrated National electrification programme Grant	National Treasury	16 000	13 000	-	-	-	906	18 298	1 642	8 154	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yes	
Equitable Share	National Treasury	48 093	38 204	29 126	-	-	17 579	11 366	16 931	17 176	-	-	-	-	-	-	Spending report only free basic services	Yes	
SETA	LGSETA	48	165	97	66	-	649	82	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-			
SETA (WIL)	LGSETA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		04 903	56 329	33 764	66	-	31 795	43 679	21 357	46 421	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Note: A municipality should provide additional information on how a grant was spent per Vote. This excludes allocations from the Equitable Share.